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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

SHROPSHIRE HANDICAP RACE.

LONDON, November 18.—The great Shropshire handicap, one of the principal events of the Shrewsbury November races, was run to-day and won by Syrian; Conseil second, Delay third. Seventeen horses started. Betting at the start was twelve to one against Syrian, thirty-three to one against Conseil, and ten to one against Delay.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

LONDON, November 18.—The Polar exploring expedition, to be fitted out by the British Government, will consist of two steamers. Captain Markham, of the royal navy, will command one. The expedition will start next May.

ROMAN CATHOLIC UTTERANCES IN THE MANNING-GLADSTONE CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, November 18.—A meeting of Roman Catholics was held at Willis rooms this evening to consider the questions raised in the controversy between Gladstone and Archbishop Manning. Speeches were made denouncing the imputations and assumption in the recent pamphlet on Vatican decrees, and a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that the civil loyalty of Roman Catholics is in no wise affected by the decree of papal infallibility.

PERSECUTED CHRISTIANS IN SYRIA.

Lord Derby to-day, replying to a deputation, promised that the Government would address a friendly remonstrance to the Porte in favor of the persecuted Christians in Syria.

EMERSON AGAIN REJECTED.

LONDON, November 18.—The students of St. Andrews University have rejected a proposal made by some of their number, recommending that Ralph Waldo Emerson be elected Lord Rector.

FEELING BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, November 18.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that a better feeling seems to be springing up between the Governments of France and Germany. Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, has recently taken occasion to disavow, for his Government, an equivocal policy lent on seeking a pretext for a quarrel, and to declare that, on the contrary, that policy is frank and clear.

Austria.

PUNISHMENT FOR MONTENEGRO MURDERS.

VIENNA, November 18.—Thirty-two of the Turks charged with the recent murders of Montenegrins, have been convicted, and each sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. This punishment is considered too light for the offence, and the leniency of the Turkish authorities has produced a bad impression in Montenegro.

EDITORS OF VIENNA CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

VIENNA, November 18.—The editors of all the Vienna journals, inclusing the *Presse* and *Official Gazette*, have been summoned before the court, based upon a requisition from the Court of Wurzburg, for prematurely publishing the full text of Kullmann's indictment. The editor of the *Presse* refuses to inform us where and how he obtained the document.

Germany.

GORTCHAKOFF IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, November 18.—Prince Gortchakoff is on a visit here. He had interviews yesterday with the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck.

Prince Gortchakoff has discussed with Emperor William and Prince Bismark proposals for the revision of the Russo-German customs regulations, for the benefit of commerce and international intercourse. Prince Gortchakoff explained similar arrangements which had been made with Austria.

EXCITEMENT IN THE REICHSTAG—DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT—RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

BERLIN, November 18.—In the Reichstag to-day, there was a two hours' discussion on the standing orders, at the conclusion of which action was taken contrary to the views of the presiding officer, Herr Forkenbeck. The latter immediately resigned the Presidency. The act produced a decided sensation. A new President will be chosen to-morrow. The bank bill was subsequently taken up and after a debate of six hours, referred to a committee by a vote of 158 to 127. The result is regarded as equivalent to the defeat of the Government.

France.

A BLAST AT DISRAELI.

PARIS, November 18.—The *Journal des Debats* publishes a violent editorial attack upon Mr. Disraeli for his disclaimer that his recent Guildhall speech referred to the Von Arnim case. The *Debats* says Disraeli has simply apologized to Prince Bismarck for his offensive utterances.

PARIS, November 18.—The article in the *Journal des Debats* on Disraeli's disclaimer, concludes as follows: "It is apparent from this incident of Disraeli's apology, that England in her turn has been invaded. The Prime Minister can no longer speak without submitting to censure from Berlin."

Marine News.

LONDON, November 18.—The steamships Glamorgan, Elysia and Batavia, from New York, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 18, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £67,000. Consols for money 93; for account 93¼. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, issue of 1867, 104¼; new 5's, 103½; New York Central 95; Erie 20¾@20¾; do preferred 43. Refined petroleum 9d. Tallow 45s 6d@45s 9d.

PARIS, November 18.—Rentes 61 francs 45 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 18.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1862, 97¾.

LIVERPOOL, November 18.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7¼d; Orleans 8¼d. Sales of 18,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 8,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Beef 75s. Cheese 62s. Lard 72s. Bacon—market bare.

ARKANSAS.

COOPER DENIES THE TELEGRAM.

LITTLE ROCK, November 18.—Henry M. Cooper, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, authorizes a denial of the telegram from Washington, on Monday night, that he telegraphed to Senator Dorsey, or anybody else, that hundreds of Republicans were being arrested, or that Smith's adherents were assembling here or at any other point. He authorizes a denial in *toto* of all knowledge of such a dispatch.

REWARD FOR THE FUGITIVES.

The Senate to-day passed the bill authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the criminals. As soon as it becomes a law, the Governor will offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of either Smith or Wheeler. Nothing has been heard from them. Every effort will be made to find and bring them to punishment.

SENATOR DORSEY ADDS HIS DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The published dispatches purporting to have been received here, Monday and Tuesday nights, by Senator Dorsey from H. M. Cooper, Secretary of the Arkansas Republican Central Committee and others, were not received by Dorsey, his name having been falsely furnished to the press as the person who received them, and he disclaims the responsibility for their statements.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Bullard, the notorious Boylston bank robber, pleaded guilty at Boston yesterday.

It is General Lersundi, formerly Captain General of Cuba, not General Laserna, who is dead.

Judge Abbot will contest the seat of Hoar in the Forty-fourth Congress from Massachusetts.

The suit of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher has been set down for December 8.

The steamers City of London, from Liverpool, and France, from Havre, have arrived at New York.

An investigation into the accounts of the Brooklyn Charity Commission, shows a deficiency of nearly $100,000.

The weather continues extremely cold at Omaha, with a light fall of snow. West that city storms are reported, with considerable snow.

The medical officers of the Pensacola navy yard report to the Navy Department that all danger from yellow fever at that place has passed.

The people of Boston are warned by the authorities to practise economy in the use of water, to the end that a famine in that commodity may not occur before spring.

The Russian Foreign Office, which recently invited a renewal of the Brussels conference early next year, has received replies from several powers, who generally express approval of the principle on which the proposal is based, but demand time for consideration.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Death of Rev. S. H. Shepley.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., November 18, 1874.

Rev. S. H. Shepley, A. M., formerly proprietor of the Blairsville Female Seminary, died this evening. The funeral service will take place Friday afternoon.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Killed His Son.

TROY, N. Y., November 18.—Edward Griffith, of East Nassau, fatally shot his son, George, yesterday afternoon, during a quarrel.

Stolen State Bonds Negotiated in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—Holmes B. Kelley, a real estate agent, had a hearing to-day on a charge of conspiring to rob the First National bank of Wellsboro, Pa., and receiving bonds knowing them to be stolen. State bonds to the amount of fourteen thousand dollars, that had been stolen, were negotiated with Townsend, Wheeler & Co., who advanced twelve thousand dollars. The money was used in the purchase of lands. Kelley stated that the bonds were obtained from one J. R. Fleming. At the conclusion of the testimony, Mr. Cassidy stated that the defendant was certainly answerable in Tioga county on a charge of burglary, and in this city for negotiating and circulating stolen bonds. He believed that Fleming was a myth. Defendant was committed to answer the charge of felonious burglary and falsely and maliciously conspiring with one Cosgrove and Cook and J. R. Fleming to negotiate stolen bonds. The prisoner denies that he knew the bonds were stolen when he negotiated them.

Cincinnati Express — Robbery — Sixteen Thousand Dollars Found Yesterday in a Stump.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—Colonel Kiersted, with one Metropolitan of his force and Col. Fargo, of the Express Company, to-day went to the stump, near Cumminsville, where the tin bucket of money was found last night in a hollow stump and, searching deeper in the same stump, the found, wrapped up in a cloth which had been covered with fleces, sixteen thousand and ninety dollars, making, with that recovered last night from the same place, thirty-seven thousand dollars. Eight or nine thousand dollars remain to be found or accounted for. Of this sum, it is supposed that twelve or fifteen hundred dollars was divided between the thieves. Five hundred and two thousand dollars was burned yesterday morning by Mrs. Hackney, wife of one of the robbers, resident in this city. This leaves about five thousand, which must be yet recovered. Col. Kiersted, Superintendent of Police, with his detectives, have been working since Sunday evening with Mr. Clarke, of the American Express, Weir and Henderson, of the Adams and United States, and Hazen, detective for all three companies, with but little rest. Since Monday, Julian, of Cleveland, and Sloan, of Indianapolis, have been added to the force, together with the police of Covington and a large private force in this city. The three men charged with the robbery, implicate no others. They were, in default of two thousand dollars bail each, put in the county jail this evening. Nelson Briggs, the hackman who arrested last night, showed where the bucket of money was concealed, played the comical *role* in the affair. He occupied a room at Hackney's house, and, of course, and Mrs. Hackney is arrested for malicious destruction of property.

Burglary in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 18.—The residence of R. S. Beesling, on Euclid avenue, was entered last evening, while the family were at supper, and about seven hundred dollars' worth of jewelry and other valuables were stolen.

Trial of Deputy Treasurer of Iowa for Embezzlement.

DES MOINES, IOWA, November 18.—In the case of Isaac Brandt, indicted for embezzlement while Deputy State Treasurer, Judge Maxwell, of the District Court, overruled the demurrers of the defense, which were to the effect that Brandt, being a deputy, was not an official in the proper sense of the term, and that the indictments were faulty in that they do not name the parties to whom Brandt loaned public moneys.

CASUALTIES.

Brakeman Killed at New Castle.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., November 18, 1874.

This morning at half past eight o'clock, James Hetebaugh, aged about twenty years, met a horrible death. He was brakeman on the train. His foot slipped and he fell between the cars. His head was cut off and his arms and legs badly mashed.

Deer Hunter Found Dead.

TOLEDO, O., November 18.—The body of Andrew Lowmaster, a deer hunter, who has been missing for some days, was found yesterday.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 18, 1874.

The case of the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad commenced at Richmond, Indiana, to-day. The appointment of a receiver was really made in the interest of the White Water Valley road, and the Muncie people are squarely meeting all the allegations made by plaintiffs. The charge of fraud was one of the reasons claimed for throwing the road into the hands of a receiver. This charge is strongly denied by the managers, who hope to be able to keep the road under their management, which if they succeed in closing they are sure that they can bring it safely out of its financial troubles.

Sale of New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Road.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—The New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, west of the Mississippi river, was sold to-day by the United States Marshal, for four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to Frank M. Ames, son of the late Oakes Ames. A new company will probably be organized to complete the road to the Texas terminus.

Judgment Against New Orleans on Railroad Bonds.

In the Supreme District Court to-day, Judge Hawkins gave judgment against the city of New Orleans for one hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars, for the non-payment of a hundred and fifty-seven bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued in aid of the Jackson Railroad, May 1st, 1854. The Court declined to pass upon the validity or force of the law of March 17th, 1870 (prohibiting writs of seizure against the city), at this state of the case, as the question would come up when the motion was made for a writ of execution, and would then be determined.

Government Examination of Cairo and Fulton Road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18.—The commissioners heretofore appointed to examine a portion of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad were to-day directed by the Secretary of the Interior to examine the road said to be completed in Missouri, up to the Arkansas line.

FIRE RECORD.

Remington, Ind.—$8,500.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

REMINGTON, IND., November 18, 1874.

The oldest dry goods house in this place, owned by Wm. Bolles, of Hartford, Conn., was burned at three o'clock this morning. The loss is about eight thousand five hundred dollars; insured for seven thousand dollars. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Chicago Pork Board.

CHICAGO, November 18.—The packers and provision dealers of Chicago met at the Board of Trade Hall, this evening, and formed an evening board, electing J. N. Stiles' president, C. M. Culberton and J. P. Marot vice presidents, and B. F. Howard secretary. After the organization was effected, some three thousand barrels of pork and two hundred and fifty tierces of lard changed hands. Pork was very strong, selling at twenty dollars, seller February, and closing with that figure bid. The board will hold a session every evening during the packing season.

Trouble at Nelsonville Coal Mines.

COLUMBUS, November 18.—Word comes from a reliable source, that affairs at the Nelsonville coal mines are far from quiet. For several nights the colored miners and those in sympathy with them have been fired at by men in ambush. Last night a mail carrier was fired at and his horse killed. Windows in stores owned by operators are nightly broken. Further trouble is apprehended.

Dispatches from Prescott, Arizona, say that official returns show Bean to be elected delegate to Congress over Stevens, supposed to have been elected. Great excitement exists and the election is to be contested.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

GRANT AND WASHBURNE.

Explosion of Several Canards.

The Minister Not Summoned from France,

Was Never Appointed Secretary of State,

Never Dictated the Appointment of Friends to Office,

AND IS ON THE BEST OF TERMS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

How the Arkansas Matter is Regarded by the Executive.

United States Troops to Remain in New Orleans.

Citizens of the District Object to Distranchisement.

When Shall the Democratic Congress be Allowed to Make an Exhibition of Itself.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1874.

Relations between the President and Minister Washburne.

The assertion that the President has telegraphed to Minister Washburne, at Paris, requesting his presence here for counsel and advice, is utterly without foundation. It is characterized, by authority, as trebly false. Notelegram has been sent to Minister Washburne at all, Minister Washburne's advice is not required and he is not to take the place of Mr. Fish as Secretary of State. The condition of things stated has had no existence, except in the imagination of the person who was authority for the fiction. Another story has been circulated, that Mr. Washburne surrendered the portfolio of the Department of State to accept the mission to France, that he left a list of personal and political friends whom he wished appointed to various posts, and that his request was totally disregarded, both by his predecessor, Mr. Fish, and by the President. Nelson Briggs, the informer understanding. It is added, with a design to verify the assertion, that since Minister Washburne left for his post of duty, in 1869, he has had no letters with the President, and that during his visit to the United States, in 1872, he did not come to Washington, in order to avoid the necessity of calling upon the President. It can be stated, authoritatively, that between the President and Minister Washburne the most cordial relations exist. When the visit of the President, at Washington, for several days. In addition to this, it may be added that Minister Washburne is the only officer in the diplomatic service of the United States with whom the President maintains a private correspondence.

The Arkansas Matter.

In regard to the Arkansas question, the President remarked, to-day, that, in addition to the legal considerations adverse to interference, he felt that a Committee of Congress being at that very moment in the State, investigating certain matters, they would be able to report the facts to Congress, where he would have referred the subject for action, particularly in view of the fact that that body would now convene in a very short time. It may be further said, however, in this connection, that if there should be any disorders in the State, growing out of the controversy now prevailing, or in fact from any cause, and involving bloodshed, the President will take prompt steps to maintain peace and to compel a return to the riotous persons to obedience to the laws of the United States.

Troops to Remain in New Orleans.

In the matter of the request for the removal of United States troops from New Orleans, the President will make no reply. They will be held there and order will be preserved.

The Forty-fourth Congress.

Probably more than a hundred Senators and Representatives are now in the city, and will now remain here for the rest of the winter. Most of them are Republicans, and, in conversation with them, it is ascertained that but very few favor the idea of convening the Forty-fourth Congress on the 4th of March. It is believed that the disadvantages to result from this early bringing together the Democratic House would be far greater than any mere party advantage which might accrue from the vagaries in which the Democrats would certainly indulge.

No Suffrage for the District.

Great excitement prevails among the local politicians of the District, in consequence of the intention to exclude suffrage from the new form of government now being prepared for the District. Strong efforts are being made to influence Congress to reject this feature. The best opinion is, however, that the simplest form of government will be the best, and that there is no necessity whatever for any elective offices in the District.

WASHINGTON, November 18, 1874.

SANTANTA'S SENTENCE.

In regard to the recent dispatch sent by order of the President to the Governor of Texas, it is stated that, without forming or expressing any opinion as to whether or not Santanta had violated his parole, the President and Secretary of War, deeming he might be executed before the evidence could be fully collected, considered it merely just to delay his execution. It is to-day ascertained that, during Governor Davis' incumbency, the sentence of Santanta was commuted from death to imprisonment for life. Under this commutation he has lately been placed in the Texas Penitentiary.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Receipts from customs for the week ending November 14th, are as follows: Boston, $215,520; New York, $1,646,563; Philadelphia, $102,256; Baltimore, $94,329. New Orleans, for the week ending November 7th, $60,131.

SAFE-BURGLARY TRIAL.

After recess, the return to the notice in Whitely and Dawson cases was read. Judge Humphrey then said: "I am not disposed to settle the case hastily. I want to take time to examine it carefully. I want to be certain whether there is not a more deliberate intent to obstruct justice in the case now pending than appears by the return. You can take time to look at this case and consider it." The case was postponed until to-morrow.

THE EMPIRE DISASTER.

Diving for the Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—Divers of the bell boat Osage, in examining the wreck of the Empire this morning, saw wedged in the freight on the deck some ten or twelve deck hands. The divers were unable to gain admission to the staterooms on account of the obstruction by freight. It is now believed that the loss of life will reach between thirty and forty. One body was recovered to-day, that of a deck hand.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, the Middle States and Lower Lake region, generally clear and colder weather, with north or west winds and rising barometer. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally cloudy and colder weather, with northerly winds and rising barometer.

Midnight Bulletin.

November 18, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	30 41	45	N. E.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30 43	42	N.	Cloudy.
Davenport	30 64	22	N.	Lt. snow.
Fort Gibson	30 37	37	N. E.	Cloudy.
Fort Sully	30 78	8	Calm.	Fair.
Indianapolis	30 54	34	N.	Fair.
Kookuk	30 58	25	N. E.	Cloudy.
La Crosse	30 68	18	N. W.	Cloudy.
Louisville	30 58	38	N.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	30 40	42	N.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29 96	46	N.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30 34	46	N.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30 99	18	N. E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	30 38	40	N. W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	30 15	54	N.	Light rain.
St. Louis	30 51	36	N. E.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30 68	7	W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30 25	51	N.	Cloudy.
Yankton	30 84	10	N. W.	Cloudy.
North Platte	30 39	12	N. E.	Cloudy.

CLEVELAND.

Meeting of National Women's Temperance Convention.

CLEVELAND, November 18.—The National Women's Temperance Convention assembled at ten o'clock in the Second Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, of Illinois, temporary chairman. A permanent organization was subsequently effected by the election of Mrs. Jennie F. Willing chairman; Miss Urella Hoyt, of Indiana, and Mrs. Mary F. Burt, of New York, secretaries; Mrs. Wainghum, of Ohio, treasurer, and a list of vice presidents, one from each State. The Committee on Credentials reported one hundred and thirty-five delegates present from fifteen different States.

In the afternoon session an address of welcome was made by Mrs. L. H. McCabe, of Delaware, O., which was responded to by Mrs. Wilson, of Brooklyn, N. Y. A Committee on Resolutions, with the celebrated Mother Stewart, of Springfield, as chairman, was appointed. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the practicability of establishing a paper in the interest of the women's temperance cause. A committee was appointed to prepare a Constitution for the Women's National Temperance League.

In the evening a mass meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by leading women of the cause in attendance. Not much progress has been as yet made by the Convention. Much time has been spent in defining the status of delegates.

NEBRASKA.

Directions for Those Wishing to Aid the Sufferers.

OMAHA, November 18.—In consequence of reports that many unauthorized persons are soliciting aid for the grasshopper sufferers in this State, General E. C. O. Ord, Chairman, has been ordered by the Executive Committee to issue the following: "The Nebraska Relief and Aid Society adhere to the policy of authorizing no person or persons, however respectable, to receive money or materials from Eastern people. Its agents will act only through branch aid societies, and whatever charity the cities and people of the old and wealthy States may desire to bestow upon the unfortunate homesteaders of Western and newly-settled States, suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers, should be forwarded through local or branch aid societies and by their officers directly to Alvin Saunders, Treasurer, E. R. Thaxter, Secretary, of the Nebraska Relief and Aid Society, Omaha. This notice is published as a caution against imposters."

INDIANAPOLIS.

Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.—Substance of Reports—Re-dedication of Hall.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 18.—The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of Indiana, convened in annual convention at nine o'clock this morning. A very large number of representatives are in attendance and the reports of the Grand officers show an increase of seventeen new lodges since the May communication. The whole number of effective members is 438, the membership 24,170 and the total resources of lodges over nine hundred thousand dollars. The afternoon session was occupied in the re-dedication of the Grand Lodge hall, which has been enlarged and greatly improved. The dedication ceremonies were conducted by the Grand officers. Addresses were made by Past Grand Master Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, and Past Grand Master Wolford, of Kentucky.

DETROIT.

Meeting of Western Associated Press—Election of Officers.

DETROIT, November 18.—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held here to-day, Hon. H. N. Walker in the chair. The revised by-laws were adopted and new officers and a Board of Directors were elected as follows: President, H. N. Walker, of the Detroit *Free Press*; Vice President, M. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Directors, Joseph McKelly, of the Pittsburgh *Leader*; Wm. Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, William Haldeman, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, J. G. Siebeneck, of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, and Wm. Penn Nixon, of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*. Secretary Halstead, of the Detroit *Free Press*; Vice President, M. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Directors, Joseph McKelly, of the Pittsburgh *Leader*; Wm. Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, William Haldeman, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, J. G. Siebeneck, of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, and Wm. Penn Nixon, of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*. Secretary Halstead, of the Detroit *Free Press*, moved that the thanks of the Association be tendered to the retiring officers, which was carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE LOUISVILLE PRESBYTERIANS IN WAR WATER.

LOUISVILLE, November 18.—The Rev. Dr. S. R. Wilson refused to make an apology to the Louisville Presbytery yesterday, and gave notice of protest to the higher courts. The Presbytery adopted the report severely censuring him, and also a resolution calling upon him to resign the pastorate of his church. The matter is creating much interest among Presbyterians in this section. It is not known what further action Dr. Wilson will take.

REFORMED CHURCH CONFERENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—The joint committees of the Reformed Church Conference reassembled this afternoon, Rev. Franklin P. Levan, from the Committee of the Reformed Church, offered the following general plan of union: First, organic union; second, the Heidelberg catechism to be the doctrinal standard; third, the Belgic Confession and Articles of the Diet to be considered of great importance and authority next to the Heidelberg catechism; fourth, a General Synod with powers limited and defined. Without taking action on the proposed plan, a sub-committee of three was appointed from each committee to draw up a paper indicating the result reached. The Conference then adjourned until to-morrow.

CHICAGO.

POSTAL AGENTS' CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, November 18.—A convention of postal route agents met here to-day, and took steps for the organization of a mutual benefit association. Quite a number of agents from various post routes, East and West, were present.

SPECIAL CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Illinois State Christian Association met here this afternoon. One main object of the Association is the overthrow of secret societies, and a number of prominent opponents of Free Masonry and other secret organizations are in attendance. Addresses were made to-night by President S. B. Allen, of Westfield College, and Professor C. A. Blanchard, of Wheaton. It is snowing here to-night.

OHIO NEWS.

The Wool Growers' Bank, of Newark, has suspended.

An English capitalist visited Ironton the other day who owns sixteen blast furnaces.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company has closed its cattle yards at Delaware.

Efforts are being made to raise sufficient funds to complete the Soldiers' monument at Findlay.

The Bellaire *Commercial* has not been sold, as reported. It is still owned and edited by Mary E. Hoover.

The Jackson *Standard* says drunkenness is more common in Jackson now than at any former period in its history.

The Miami Valley Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $500,000, has been incorporated.

Subscriptions to the Massillon and Coshocton Railway are coming in rapidly. A permanent survey has been completed.

The Cleveland Grays have sent $380 50 to the Nebraska sufferers, the proceeds of a lecture by their chaplain, Rev C. S. Pomeroy.

A history of the Western Reserve, from 1662 to the formation of the State Constitution in 1802, has been written by General L. V. Bierce.

A Dime Saving Society, at Marietta, has over $26,000 on deposit. Since its organization in January, 1872, nearly $58,000 have been deposited.

Lima has thirty manufacturing establishments which employ about 1,000 men, and another will soon be in operation which will employ fifty more.

Mr. G. S. Owen, of Catawba Island, Ottowa county, Ohio, who had thirty acres of vineyard, sold his crop to Mr. Schraidt, of Put-in-Bay, for $8,000.

The Mayor of Alliance offers $1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the incendiaries who have been operating in that place during the last six months.

A young white girl of sixteen, named Ruddoch, from Clinton county, who eloped recently with a negro, was found by her friends at Nashville, Tenn., and returned to her parents.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

FROM MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN.

Present Condition and Future Prospects of the Lake Superior Iron Trade.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MARQUETTE, MICH, November 16, 1874.

In passing upon the real condition of the iron mining interests in this section, it is necessary for the local press to be careful and not injure its friends or its own prospects. No such irksomeness need hamper the pen of the correspondent. It is not necessary to go round about in order to get at the fact that the iron interest has suffered, is suffering, and will continue to suffer, for some time. Taking the condition of affairs a little over a year ago, and comparing them with the present, is the only manner in which a correct estimate of the decline can be realized. Notwithstanding many pretend to discern the silver lining, the majority only see the same dark cloud, in the same unmistakable position. As almost all the interests in this section depend immediately upon iron and iron alone, one can as instantly detect the changes as in the atmosphere. Agriculture there is none, and the manufactures are confined almost entirely to the reduction of ores. The spirit of the palmy days, continued now, seems more than anything else to retard and hinder the rise in prices which every one at present is so ardently praying for. In those days, each company, small or large, imagined itself the one Golconda around which all others should revolve as satellites. The mining of ore paid well then, and each company could afford to maintain its independence, and at the same time despise its neighbor. Then came the panic, the stringency in money, and lastly, the decline of ore and pig. But these companies, owning almost unlimited deposits of iron ore, could not or would not see that their interests were in danger. Was not iron king, and they its bountiful possessors? The stringency of money was not of the slightest consequence to these gentlemen. They secured the services of the printing press and engraver, and issued their own shin plasters, their own money in unlimited quantities. It was perfectly good—hadn't they mountains of iron to pay it with? And so the iron region was flooded with these paper promises, looking, some of them, more like a medicine label than a legal tender. Let us see the effect of this. The iron money, though good enough at home, would not do for the payments of the bills outside "the limits"—greenbacks alone would liquidate these debts. Greenbacks very naturally became scarce and at a premium. The banks bought the iron money at a share, and obliged the companies to redeem it, either agreeable or not. To add still further discomfiture—*Cincinnati Commercial*, present state of affairs, a revenue agent appeared on the scene, demanding a tax of ten per cent. on all these "evidences of indebtedness," and to make it still more unbearable, the banks issuing the same must pay enormously for their dealings in this kind of currency. Thus things became so complicated that nothing short of an act of Congress would dissipate the difficulties. One salutary effect, however, has been produced in Alabama were serenaded in their jail in Mobile by a company of Democratic State militia.

Senator Eaton ought to be made chairman of a select committee to organize a financial policy for paying off the national debt in twenty years, as he says can be done. We ought to begin to "realize" on all this Democratic brag.

That Democratic editor in Shreveport, Louisiana, who wants to secure a united delegation in Congress by shooting the Radical members elected from that State, shows a degree of enterprise which is not reached by any of our Northern brethren.

The following is the complete official vote of the State of New York for Governor:

Tilden	416,343
Dix	351,466
Tilden over Dix	64,877

The Utica *Observer* publishes a letter from Gov. Seymour thanking the press of both parties for the kindly mention of his name in connection with the United States Senatorship, but declaring that he prefers to do his duty as a citizen in the walks of private life.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* hopes General Banks won't throw away the Speakership by any false squeamishness. Nathaniel has as much squeamishness as the ordinary run of men, but he is probably the most economical man in Massachusetts in the use of it.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

"Investigations" are to be the word when the Democracy takes the reins of power in Congress. They are welcome to all they make by delaying legislation in that way, to say nothing of their running against some quiet old snags in their own party which have been concealed thus far.

The St. Louis *Republican* rejoices that two weeks have passed since the election, and yet none of the dire calamities have occurred which it was predicted "a Democratic triumph would bring." True, in one sense but then, neither have any of the blessings followed, that were promised.

At the Democratic jubilee in Richmond, held to celebrate the recent Democratic victories, one of the Democratic orators, in the course of his speech, produced a Confederate flag, and declared that he expected to live under that flag yet. He never will, of course; but it showed what *he* thought would be a legitimate result of Democratic victories.

We had just been encouraging ourselves with hopes that the Republicans will soon regain their old ascendancy when one is fell upon a paragraph stating that the Chicago *Tribune* prophesies the Chicago *Times* will support the Republican nominee for the Presidency in 1876, and then we gave up. We can't stand *that*, you know.

The *Nation* says that "when Mr. Tilden or any one else pretends that the Democratic party is in possession of a great store of traditions and principles which it will now bring into play and use for our salvation, he makes too heavy a demand on our faith. The fact is, that the war has left the Democratic party no better off in this respect than the Republican; indeed, one may say, it has left it worse off."

To valiantly defy a libel suit for more than a yerr, repeating the libel often, daring the libeled to come on, vaunting its responsibility, and professing a great greed to be sued; and then to eat all these defiances, retract the libel, and accept the magnanimity of the libeled, must be rather a chastening experience to a public journal. This is an operation the New York *Tribune* has just finished in the case of Judge Alexander McCue, of Brooklyn, whom it charged with compounding a felony.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

For the past two months vegetation all over the country has been so dry that even the best pointers and setters have not cared to hunt. The late rainy spell, however, will make gunners take up their breechloaders.

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents resulting from its use. Furnish drayage free and at the prices usually charged for ordinary brands of oil. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO BORROW—ON UNENCUMBERED Property worth $30,000, for a term of three to five years, $15,000 at eight (8) per cent. interest. Address MOORE, Commercial office. 7rks

WANTED—PARTNER—A RELIABLE, sober and energetic man, with a cash capital of $25,000, to take an equal one-third interest in (for the purpose of extending) a good paying Manufacturing Business, located within fifty miles of Pittsburgh. Buildings, Machinery, &c., first-class and unencumbered. Address "Veritas," Commercial office. 7rks

WANTED—EVERY SPORTSMAN—To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 253 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—We offer for sale a valuable Boot and Shoe Store, doing a good cash trade. Will sell at a great bargain. This Store is situated in a thriving business town, and on the main business street, and have in store a good stock of Fresh and Stylish Goods—no slop-worn goods. Any one wishing to go into business will find this chance worthy of their attention. Satisfactory reason for selling will be given. For further

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1874.

"LIBERTY," says a great writer, "has two voices. One is of the sea, and one is of the mountains." A Republican Congressman has been elected in Democratic Kentucky. The large-minded mountaineers chose him.

IT IS now stated that Mr. MCCREARY, of Venango county, will contest the election of PARR, Democrat, to the Assembly, on the ground that the law was violated in the manner of choosing election officers in several districts.

ACCORDING to the New York *Times*, the vast majority of deaths from diphtheria in that city have been those of children under five years. The disease is most fatal, it says, in localities where the system is undermined by pestilential influences.

IT IS now said that the commonly received opinion that excessive mental occupation gravitates toward insanity, is not verified by facts. We have always understood that the leading editorial writer of the *Post* had comparatively little to do.

THE less cleanliness, the more sickness and the greater mortality. Are our municipal sanitary authorities cognizant of the fact that the public health, as well as the public comfort and convenience, are suffering from the chronic dirtiness of certain portions of our city?

AN IMPORTANT decision has just been rendered by the United States Court of New York, to the effect that holders of national bank stocks are responsible for the payment of the liabilities of national banks. The case is to be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

AND now New Jersey comes to the front with a centennial tea celebration. In the early winter of 1774 a party of patriotic citizens burned a cargo of tea at Bridgeton, N. J., in opposition to British oppression. The citizens of the town named will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of this event on the 25th and 26th inst., in an appropriate manner.

A POPULAR school history of the United States has just been prepared by a Georgia educator, for the use of Southern pupils, in which the Confederates are represented as winning every battle in the late war of the rebellion. Why, or whether, they were whipped in the end, is not stated. Possibly they do not even yet consider themselves flogged.

WE NOTICE that some of our contemporaries announce with great glee that the anti-WALLACE Democrats of this State have purchased the Harrisburg *Mercury*, and will run it as an organ against the *Patriot*. All right. Let them go at each other, tooth and toe-nail. But we venture the prediction that if the *Patriot* is never extinguished until the *Mercury* snuffs it out, it will live forever.

ALMOST everywhere the Democratic papers are reaffirming the political principles on which the secessionists fought, or professed to fight. In the day of defeat their humbled voices were inharmonious enough, but in the hour of success the same sentiments are uttered and echoed from Maine to Texas. Neither is there any room to doubt their sincerity. The shadow of a great danger lurks behind.

THE New York *Tribune* is completely disgusted with "the fruits of pauper suffrage" in the South. There was a time when that paper was one of the ablest and most fearless advocates of the essential Republican doctrine of the equality of all men, as respects their civil and political rights before the law, to be found in this or any other country. Now, it is a mere wheezy organ of the miserable jesuitry of caste. It is doubtful whether three could be any greater or more deplorable fall than this. Presently we shall look to see it sneering at the great Scottish peasant-poet because of his proud declaration that "the rank is but the guinea stamp." Clearly, plush breeches are the only fit wear for the *Tribune*.

THE *Post* chafes not a little at the comparison we instituted a day or two ago between the economic administration of affairs in York borough under the Republicans, and the profligate extravagance which has characterized Democratic rule in the same place. This, however, is not remarkable. Wherever the Democratic party is in power, there, almost invariably, do the vultures sweep down on the money of the the taxpayers, and govern in the interests of corruption; but our contemporary has never yet, so far as our memory serves us, had a single word of remonstrance or rebuke to utter concerning either the spoilers or the spoilation—until after Republicans have unearthed the frauds and brought the evil-doers to book.

THE 'longshoremen of New York, now on a strike, have been paid forty cents an hour for day work, eighty cents an hour for night work, and one dollar an hour on Sunday, where labor was necessary on that day. They are not skilled workmen, have never learned a trade, and merely do lifting, hauling and the like, requiring no more skill than breaking stone for the highway. Their employers, in view of the stringency of the times, desired them to work for thirty cents an hour—a reduction of twenty-five per cent.; but no—they would rather beg for bread than accept this lower pay, and inaugurated the strike. The longshoremen number ten thousand men, with the usual per centage of improvident ones in their ranks; and it is not probable that the $50,000 in the treasury of their "Union" will last long under the demands of this latter class. Meantime, there are thousands of unemployed men in New York, eager to take their places and earn the thirty cents per hour offered by the steamship companies.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* does not think the decline in steamboat accidents in 1873 is attributable, as the Inspector General believes, to the workings of the new steamboat law. "If explosions are less frequent than formerly," it says, "we ascribe that fact to the greater care now taken in the inspection of boilers. That collisions are less common is due to the new and minute regulations lately issued for the avoidance of those calamities, and not to the employment of any patent devices." That portion of the law should be repealed, it urges, which imposes upon vessel-owners the purchase of an almost endless assortment of patents. No patent inventions can supply the place of human watchfulness and intelligence on a steamboat, or anywhere else. So far from being the means of safety, the *Journal* says, these patents may turn out exactly the reverse, for captain, mate, engineer and sailors may come at last to put too much confidence in bunk mechanism, and to relax the caution and vigilance upon which they would otherwise depend.

IT WAS stated yesterday that SAM. JOSEPHS, of Philadelphia, was in this city trying to set up the Democratic members of the Legislature from this county in favor of HESTER CLYMER for United States Senator. We are not aware of what success he attained in that direction; but we desire to call the attention of Mr. JOSEPHS and the other leading Democrats of this State, to the fact that, before a Senator can be elected, the House of Representatives must be organized, and that Allegheny county will, on that occasion, present a candidate for Speaker.

It is well known throughout the State that to Allegheny county, alone, are the Democrats indebted for their ability to organize the House in their own interest. There are 110 Democratic members of the House, and 11 of these are from this county. Strike off ten of them, elected from undoubted Republican districts, and the party would be in a minority. One county, then, is fairly and fully entitled to recognition in the organization of that body and she claims the SPEAKERSHIP as her right.

There are but few of the Democratic members of the last House re-elected, and in the list of the few that have had that luck we do not recognize one who has any special claim to the Speakership. The choice will therefore have to be made from among the new members; and no one among all these presents a better claim or higher qualifications than SAMUEL F. PATTERSON, of this city. We mean what we say when we state that he possesses in a high degree all the qualities that go towards making a good presiding officer, and that his selection, by his party, would be a politic and creditable step. The place has fairly been earned by the Allegheny county Democrats for one of their number, and we feel sure his colleagues will all favor him.

The Eastern Democrats will, of course, try to snatch this prize; but if the Western Democratic members are true to themselves they will stand by Mr. PATTERSON and secure his election as due to a county, without whose unexpected help the Speakership would not have been attainable, for any Democrat whatever.

HOW RUSSIA CIVILIZES ASIA.

Those nomad Turcomans in Central Asia will not keep the peace; in fact, they *can* not be quiet; living by plunder they must practice their profession, by mere necessity of Turcoman nature. They are, therefore, most useful to the Russians in the prosecution of their scheme of subjugating, that is, of civilizing High Asia, performing for the Russians in their work of conquest pretty much the same part which the Mahrattas or Pindarees performed for the British East India Company in bringing India under its control. If we seem to speak in enigmas a few words of explanations way make all clear.

Before Russia entered on the business of chastising the Khan of Khiva for his many misdeeds, she solemnly declared that she would merely punish the Khan and then withdraw from his dominions. She did not desire the country and would not occupy it permanently. So she said, and British anxiety was thus allayed. Having punished the Khan, however, those turbulent Turcomans at once began to make demonstrations which rendered it necessary for the Russians to fortify and garrison certain frontier positions by the possession of which they could at any time reseize and reoccupy the entire Khanat of Khiva. Having thus made things secure, the Russians calmly waited for those developments, of which the cable telegraph has lately made repeated mention. Those most troublesome, though most useful, Turcomans have been invading Khiva, raiding, plundering and destroying in all directions. A German contemporary thinks it likely that Russian agents may have been the real prompters of these expeditions. The suspicion is probably well founded, but whether so or not, the Turcoman raids are no doubt just such doings as the Russians fully expected as consequences of the prostration of Khiva by themselves. It seems that the Khan, appealed to by his harried and terrified subjects for defense, called his counsellors together to devise means of repelling the robbers, and that his counsellors told him that Khiva, in its weakened condition, possesses no means whether, in men or money, of compelling the Turcomans to behave themselves. Of course, the alternative was to call on the Muscovite commandant of the frontier garrisons, to drive out the freebooters and restore order in the Khanate, and this step, mortifying as it must have been to the despotic Khan, was at once taken. But the request was not at once complied with. What! meddle with the internal affairs of Khiva, after having promised to respect its independence! Such a thing was not to be thought of for a moment, being wholly inconsistent with Muscovite ideas of delicacy. The request was courteously denied. The case, however, was desperate with the Khivans, and the Khan renewed his petition for Russian relief. Then Commandant IVANOFF's sense of propriety was overcome; he consented to interfere, and issued a command to the Turcomans that they should stop plundering and leave the territory of Khiva. Naturally this command was not obeyed by the marauders, and then, as the telegraph has lately told us, commander IVANOFF began to organize an expedition for their punishment. These Russian troops, as our German contemporary already quoted predicts, crossing the Amu Dharia, will meet with either no or only seeming resistance, will restore quiet and order and thereby afford the world splendid proof that Khiva is not in a position to take care of itself, and that Russia's civilizing mission in Asia is recognized even by the semi-barbarous inhabitants themselves. In order to carry on this mission more effectually a number of additional war steamers is being built for the strengthening of the Russian flotilla on the Sea of Aral and the Amu Dharia river.

Doubtless Russia deserves to be regarded as a civilizer in those benighted Mussalman lands, and in pointing out the cunning and artifices by which she gains her ends, neither denial of the vocation nor scoff at its method is intended. It is Muscovite nature.

THE *Freiheit's Freund*, of yesterday, referring to the prevalent complaints of hard times, denies that, in so far as such complaints are well founded, they bear exclusively upon this country. In Europe also, that is, in those lands of Europe which are largely engaged in industrial pursuits and have a numerous laboring population, business is dull, and the working classes suffer the consequences in scarcity of food and other necessities of life. It possible, our neighbor thinks, the need and misery are greater there than here. As to the great numbers of immigrants who have recently become emigrants, the remarks of the *Freund* are interesting. A large proportion of these emigrants being Germans, our German contemporary may be presumed to know whereof it testifies. If, it says, we look carefully at the people who every Saturday in hundreds fill the between-decks of the Europe-bound steamers, we shall make the discovery that, for the most part, they consist of those who have been perhaps only a few months, or even weeks, in the country, and who have made no serious attempt to get on here. They have trifled away their time and what little money they brought with them in the great cities on the Atlantic. Most of these people came over with exaggerated hopes and high flying plans. Many of them when they left their old homes had barely enough money to pay for their passage, and soon after their arrival on American soil they became a burden to the authorities of the ports where they landed. The present low rates of passage render it comparatively easy to save or to get from home sufficient money to enable dissatisfied persons to return. Bitterly disappointed in their high-strung hopes, many allowed their courage to sink at once, and never even thought of trying for success further inland. The country, the *Freund* believes, may rejoice to be so soon rid of persons manifestly destitute of that inflexible perseverance which is at present the indispensable quality to those who would prosper in the United States. As to persons who after many years' sojourn in the country bid it farwell in a fit of ill humor, and return to the fatherland, they commonly repent of their mistake and come back again thoroughly delivered from their false views.

MR. BUCKALEW, with that keen scent for office which distinguishes him, has taken the stump as a candidate for United States Senator, and vainly fancies that he can talk himself into that position. No Republican need object to his making this display of himself; for, next to the folly of writing letters, which can put an end to many letter politicians than BUCKALEW, the folly of speech-making is the surest to bring punishment to those who indulge in it. We are content, for that reason, to let this political dreamer indulge in his vagaries and fancies. We do not think he has any chance of ever being Senator.

The principal aspirants for that place are CLYMER, WALLACE and BLACK. The latter is an old humbug, as well as a rebel at heart, and we do not think his party capable of the folly of putting him into such a place. WALLACE has been a life-long Democrat, and is the very embodiment of a bitter, persistent, unyielding partizan. He is obnoxious, on that account, to all Republicans; and while his election might satisfy his party, it would not satisfy the people generally. We concede his ability, and his personal integrity; but his bitterness as a partizan would undoubtedly make him less acceptable, to the mass of Pennsylvanians, than CLYMER.

The latter comes of an old Pennsylvania family, one of his ancestors having signed the Declaration of Independence, and he was in early life a Whig. His political convictions on the Tariff question are not, therefore, likely to be inimical to Pennsylvania interests, and in ability and integrity he can match with any of his opponents. The wisest thing, consequently, for the Democracy to do, is to choose CLYMER.

THERE is, we suppose, nothing very improbable in the statements which foreign papers give concerning the discovery of a great conspiracy in Russia. Some traces more or less distinct, of a plan against the Czar's life having been detected by the police, it would be about as easy to arrest three thousand as three of the suspected persons. The emperor plays so important a part in Russian Government and administration, ne, or at least his name, seems to be so much the center of things, the pivot on which all affairs revolve, that he necessarily becomes the object of every unlawful attempt to effect political change. Communistic ideas are said to be very prevalent in Russia, especially among the students of the colleges and among the lesser nobility. The champions of these revolutionary ideas call themselves Nihilists, inscribing, we are told, the nihility of religion on their banners and rejecting all authority of whatever form as having no legitimate ground in sense or reason. The holders of these extravagant notions really form a political sect which has adherents in every portion of the extensive empire of the Czar, and has the control of very considerable pecuniary means. These means are applied chiedly in making proselytes to the nihilist faith among the peasants. As the Russian character is notoriously marked by a decided natural tendency towards enthusiasm, it is not strange that the doctrines of Nihilism spread steadily and rapidly and become a subject of much anxiety to imperial functionaries, and the friends of order. Every reader of the newspapers must recollect to have read, again and again, of the prevalence of fires in Russia at different times during the last few years. In most cases these conflagrations are well known to be the work of Nihilist incendiaries; but as these fanatics are loyal to one another, magistrates are seldom able to lay hands on the culprit. Doubtless soon or later this movement will culminate in a social convulsion of greater or less extent, and in the meantime it may show itself in a conspiracy as widespread as the one lately reported by the English journals.

HERE are a few profoundly suggestive illustrations of the admirable, self-abnegative manner in which Southern Democrats propose to conserve the fruits of the recent successes of their party, and maintain public tranquility and order. As a result of the Democratic victory in Alabama, the two leaders in the recent assassination of Mr. BILLINGS, Chairman of a county Republican Committee in that State, were lately serenaded in their prison at Mobile; two colored men in the same county in which he was murdered have been almost beaten to death, while hundreds of others have been subjected to the most brutal personal outrages, and driven from their homes without food or clothing. In another county, three negroes, since the election, have been mutilated beyond the reach of words to describe, for the crime of having voted the Republican ticket; at a certain point in another county the Democrats have erected a whipping post whereat every colored Republican voter they can lay their hands upon is to be flogged; and, indeed, throughout nearly or quite the whole Western part of the State these precious patriotic guardians of law and order threaten to butcher every white Republican, and to maltreat every negro who cast a "Radical" ballot. In Kentucky, the Ku-Klux are again at their bloody work; in New Orleans, last week, at a Democratic celebration, a number of rebel battle-flags were brought out, and vociferously cheered by the crowd; while even as far North as Richmond, Va., an enthusiastic representative Democrat the other day declared that the recent triumphs of his party had rendered certain the speedy coming of the time wherein the Southern people would dwell under the "honored banner" of the rebel Confederacy. In the interior of Louisiana, race-hatred, political persecution and treasonable feeling are, if possible, still more rampant. The Shreveport *Times* of yesterday, speaking of certain Republican candidates for Congress, State Senate and Legislature—of the election of some of whom there is no doubt whatever, the vote upon the remainder being so close that only the official count can decide it, says:

"If Smith is counted in over Levy, or Twitchell over Elam, let Twitchell and Smith be killed. If Johnson and Tyler in DeSota are counted in over Scales and Schuler, as the New Orleans *Republican* thinks, or Keating, Levissee and Johnson, in Caddo, are counted in over Vaughan, Horan and Lamb, let Johnson, Tyler, Keating and Levissee be killed, and so let every officer from Congressman to constable in every district and parish of the State be served. We cannot afford to be defeated."

If such things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry? If such murderous and diabolical outcroppings follow so swiftly upon yet untasted Democratic victory, what may not be expected when their authors and promoters are fairly installed in their seats of power, State and national? It is a matter everywhere to give reflective people pause.

THE *Reformed Church Monthly* stated in a late issue that Mr. NEVIN H. FISHER, a student of the middle class in the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, had gone over to the Roman Catholic Church. *College Days*, the organ of the institution named, denies this story, and states that the gentleman named is as sound in theology as the editor of the *Monthly* himself.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There are three hundred pawnbrokers in New York city.

Those whom the people dislike live to a good old age.

Next to a diary, the most difficult thing to keep is a lead pencil.

"Thieving in the outskirts" is the latest for "picking ladies' pockets."

Diphtheria, the autumn pestilence, is now almost everywhere at its height.

Every negro in Savannah that owns over $5,000 worth of property is a woman.

A three foot vein of cannel coal has been found in Forest county, in this State.

When a man comes to know that he don't know everything, he then becomes wise.

There is talk of establishing a new Democratic organ in Washington. They are weary of the satanic *World*.

"Cheap and hungry dances" are a Vermont institution. There are no refreshments, and the fun stops at 12 o'clock.

The grave of St. Patrick, in the churchyard surrounding Downpatrick Cathedral, in Ireland, is said to be sadly neglected.

The Kennebec *Journal* talks of "those idiots who are trying for a re-establishment of the State constabulary in Maine."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* asks: "Is this a good time to strike?" Well, it depends a good deal upon how big the other fellow is.

The Erie Railroad employees have not been paid for some time past, some defaults extending over a period of four or five months.

It is predicted by those who profess to be "weatherwise," that the extraordinary mildness of the present season will characterize the whole winter.

According to the Millerites, to-morrow is the day on which mundane things generally are to end, and the chosen are to be carried up in chariots of fire.

An Englishman who is traveling in this country writes to the *Times* that "many wives have to carry revolvers to protect themselves from their husbands."

Information from Texas says thirty days of fine weather last month added sixty thousand bales to the cotton crop of that State, worth three millions of dollars.

The whaling business of the North Pacific for the past season was not successful. That of the North Atlantic, on the contrary, was better than for several years past.

Manufacturing business in New England is said to be suffering from the lack of water. In other sections it has been hurt by too much water—in corporation stocks.

And now the shipbuilders and proprietors of engine works on the Clyde have decided to reduce the wages of their employees. Is this, too, the result of "Radical misrule?"

The Directors of the Adams Express Company, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. have declared a 20 per cent. scrip dividend, which increases the capital stock from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000.

Mr. Creswell, one of the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bank, says it will require $600,000 to enable the commissioners to declare a dividend of 20 per cent., and as yet they have collected but $70,000. With careful husbandry of the resources Mr. Creswell estimates that the bank will eventually pay 40 per cent.

An Ohio Court has decided that railroads have the right to limit the time of round-trip tickets, and treats such tickets as contracts which the holder accepts when buying it. If, however, after the time named on such a ticket has expired, the holder tenders full fare for his trip, the conductor has no right to put him off.

The reported discontinuance of *Appleton's Journal* is, we are glad to learn, untrue. It is to go on as usual, and will be improved, if possible. It is now the only high-toned literary weekly in the country, and it is a welcome visitor in every refined and cultivated household. *Littell's Living Age*, has also a high character, but being merely a reprint of foreign literature, does not enter into competition with *Appleton's Journal*.

PERSONAL.

The Boston *Post* estimates General Butler's wealth at a million and a quarter of dollars.

A granddaughter of Fenimore Cooper is soon to be married to a grandnephew of Washington Irving.

Thurlow Weed, the veteran journalist, and the Warwick among politicians, celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday on Sunday last.

Hawthorne's younger daughter, Mrs. Rose Lathrop, is an artist, and is about to illustrate a new edition of Mrs. Horace Mann's "Flower People."

Captain Byron S. Heath, of Chester, O., died last September from the effects of rarefied atmosphere at the summit of the Oroya Railroad, Peru. He was one of the Government engineers of Peru.

The family of Wm. G. Herndon, a farmer of Gage county, Nebraska, was burned alive, the prairie fires having surrounded their cabin and cut them off from help. The father was absent from home, at the time.

The Mobile *Register* learns "on good authority that a wealthy gentleman of New York has offered Bishop Quintard to build for the University of the South a library in every respect the equivalent of that of the college of Princeton, New Jersey. The offer has been accepted."

Prince Bismarck is now reported to be in excellent health. The wound inflicted by Kullmann has left a scar, but it is perfectly healed. Close to it, however, on the wrist of his right hand, is a red mark remains, which is still sore enough to make writing a somewhat painful exertion.

Robert Wilson, the agent of the Oriental Insurance Company, of Jersey City, has decamped with $13,700, all that was left of the assets of that concern; and Charles Whiteman, book-keeper of the Pacific Bank, New York, has run off with $22,000. Embezzlement appears to be epidemic, just now.

Mrs. Mary Pike, of Johnston, Vermont, is announced to celebrate her one hundredth birthday soon by giving a party to her seven children, twenty-five grandchildren and twenty-eight great-grandchildren, with their husbands and wives—a family of eighty-six in all. Mrs. Pike's maiden name was Mary Flint.

Here is a chance for some impecunious Southern member of Congress to turn an honest penny. An advertisement in the Washington *Star* gives the following notice:

I WILL PAY $100 TO ANY ONE SECURING me a POSITION paying $1,200 per annum, or $200 for one of $2,000. Communications strictly confidential.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bigelow died at Genesee Falls, New York, a few days since. They were each over eighty years of age, had lived together as husband and wife for over sixty years, raising a family of sixteen children. Both died on the same day, only a few hours apart, of natural causes, and they were buried in the same grave.

It is somewhat singular that, while the press and the public generally affect to believe Beecher to be innocent, they also believe Rev. Mr. Glendenning, of Jersey City, charged with a similar offense, to be guilty. The reason probably is that Beecher was a general pet, while Glendenning is a poor creature, without any friends to back him up.

A great onslaught has been made upon a New York farmer who owns the farm upon which Tom Paine was originally buried, for removing the monument over his grave and plowing up the soil so as to obliterate all traces of his resting place. It turns out, however, upon examination, that Paine's body was taken up by Cobbett, many years ago, and transported to England, where it still remains. The monument which erected by Paine's friends on a spot adjacent to the original grave, which stands undisturbed, the ownership of the lot being in those who put up the monument, Mr. Lester, who owns the land on which Paine was first buried, has marked the spot with four locust posts, and leveled off the ground, and that is all there is of it.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The *Gazette* of the 16th inst. contains a letter from its Dublin correspondent, "W. K.," which ridicules the great religious movement in progress in Ireland, and speaks in most contemptuous terms of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. May I have a little of your space to place before the public the utterances of some men in Great Britain, one of whom at least is well-known to the religious world, regarding the "American Evangelists?" Dr. Horatius Bonar, the poet-preacher, says concerning their labors in Edinburg:

"These American brethren bring to us no new gospel, nor do they pretend to novelty of any kind in their plans, save, perhaps, that of giving greater prominence to the singing of hymns. * * * They fully deserve our confidence; the more we know of them in private the more do we appreciate them. * * * They are doing a good work. * * * We ask for soundness in the faith, and we do well. These men are sound. We ask for a consistent, humble life, and we do well. These men are consistent and humble. We ask for self-denial, and we do well. These men are self-denied, hard toiling men, who are spending and being spent in a service which they believe to be not human but divine. * * * They are *modest, teachable, self-distrustful*, though resolute men, who will *listen to* and *learn from* the poorest, but who will not be turned aside from what they know to be duty by any, whether great or mean. * * * I must say that I have not seen nor heard *any impropriety or extravagance*. I have heard sound doctrine, sober though sometimes fervent and fearful speech, the utterance of full hearts yearning over the wretched, and beseeching men to be reconciled to God. That I should accord with every statement, and fall in entirely with every part of their proceeding, need not be expected. Yet I will say that I have not witnessed *anything sensational or re pulsive*. * * * I have been as regular in my attendance at the meetings as I could, and though I will not say that there was nothing which I might have wished different, yet I have been struck with the exceeding calmness at all times—the absence of excitement—the peaceful solemnity pervading these immense gatherings of two or three thousand people day by day—the strange stillness that at times so overawed us; and I felt greatly relieved at the absence of those audible manifestations of feeling common in former days."

The following is from the pen of Professor A. H. Charteris, of Edinburg:

"A word as to the teaching of Mr. Moody. It is, above all things, as has been said, scriptural teaching, rich with apt quotation and unexpected illustration, which only a devout life, long study of the Bible as the Word of God could furnish. It is skillfully adapted to the needs and peculiarities of the audience. And of all the men I have heard, no one has struck me as having so perfect an intuitive knowledge of what it is proper to say at a particular time.

"There is great natural ability in his selection of things to say, and in his avoidance of saying what would be of no use. None who understand the difficulty of speaking at once simply and powerfully can fail to see the remarkable gifts of the orator and teacher beneath the unaffected simplicity of his words and thoughts. But above all things, Mr. Moody speaks as a man of conviction. He is God's messenger, telling what is in God's word; he has believed and therefore has he spoken.

"He speaks without thought of self or fear of man—only as one who 'knows in whom he has believed.' He can condense in a few minutes as much matter of meditation as would make several ordinary sermons, and his longer addresses show that, when need requires, he can take possession of an audience for an hour or more. An address on 'Heaven,' which he delivered at the close of an all-day meeting, seemed to me to be the grandest discourse I ever heard from the lips of a Christian teacher. As to his doctrines, I shall only say that the best and most cautious theologians among us are heartily satisfied with the soundness of the theology which Mr. Moody teaches."

Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, of Dublin, writes of Mr. Moody's speaking: "His words were not eloquent by the ordinary acceptation of the term; they were homely, vigorous, pungent, setting forth the 'old, old story' of the cross, and bringing it to bear with directness of appeal and intense earnestness of manner on the consciences of his hearers. The immense audience (in Belfast) was held in fixed attention, nor was there the slightest appearance of *levity*, inattention or disorder on the part of the house that came under my observation."

A FRIEND OF MOODY AND SANKEY.

The Effects of Dosing.

Many persons who are wanting in natural vigor endeavor to supply the deficiency by constantly dosing themselves with drugs (often of a very pernicious nature), which they are credulous enough to mistake for invigorants. There can be no doubt that many lives are also shortened in this way. All that such persons require is a pure vegetable tonic, which like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, also possesses the regulating properties necessary to rectify those organic disturbances which are but the result of weakness. The feeble and the nervous cannot be too earnestly advised to abandon the dangerous practice of swallowing mineral tonics, sedatives and vegetable alkaloids, which disorder the stomach and produce the most hurtful reactions, and to substitute in their place this standard strengthening cordial and corrective of the numerous disorders proceeding from debility of the nervous system, as well as of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, C. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, S. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Solicitor.

CONGRESS.

The Full Official Vote of Pennsylvania for Members of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Below we present the full official vote of the State for Representatives in the Forty-fourth Congress, giving the vote by districts, with the majority and aggregate vote in each:

Dist.	Candidates.	Vote.	Maj.
1—	*Chapman Freeman, R.	9,637	+1,667 R
	Thomas B. Florence, D.	7,970	
	David Branson, Ind. R.	2,370	
	Aggregate	19,977	
2—	*Charles O'Neill, R.	11,692	2,632 R
	Benjamin Rush, D.	9,060	
	Aggregate	21,352	
3—	David F. Houston, R.	7,060	
	*Samuel J. Randall, D.	9,705	2,624 D
	Scattering	19	
	Aggregate	16,782	
4—	*William D. Kelley, R.	12,436	3,387 R
	William V. McGrath, D.	9,049	
	Aggregate	21,485	
5—	*Alfred C. Harmer, R.	9,095	
	Leonard Myers, R.	7,579	
	John Robbins, D.	10,228	+1,133 D
	Aggregate	26,902	
6—	*Washington Townsend, R.	9,185	2,569 R
	J. Larkin Forward, D.	6,916	
	Aggregate	16,491	
7—	*Alan Wood, Jr., R.	12,639	970 R
	Ephraim L. Acker, D.	11,432	
	H. A. Hunsicker, Temp.	223	
	Scattering	5	
	Aggregate	24,290	
8—	Charles B. McKnight, R.	5,529	
	*Hiester Clymer, D.	10,558	5,019 D
	Aggregate	15,667	
9—	*A. Herr Smith, R.	10,509	4,385 R
	William Patton, D.	6,220	
	Aggregate	16,725	
10—	William H. Blumer, R.	644	
	*William Mutchler, D.	13,732	7,550 D
	Samuel V. B. Knebline, Ind. D.	5,538	
	"No nomination" (Rep. votes in Lehigh county).	1,142	
	Aggregate	21,056	
11—	Alexander W. Butler, R.	5,846	
	*Frank D. Collins, D.	12,037	6,925 D
	Scattering	186	
	Aggregate	18,940	
12—	*Winthrop W. Ketchum, R.	7,292	227 R
	Henrick B. Wright, D.	7,165	
	Aggregate	14,357	
13—	Theodore Garretson, R.	8,096	
	*James B. Reilly, D.	8,496	400 D
	William M. Randall, Ind., D.	144	
	Aggregate	16,496	
14—	*John B. Packer, R.	12,588	2,858 R
	William M. Bredin, D.	9,674	
	Aggregate	22,201	
15—	Bartholomew Laporte, R.	12,046	
	*Joseph Powell, D.	12,167	121 D
	Aggregate	24,213	
16—	*Sobieski Ross, R.	10,990	1,329 R
	Henry W. Earley, D.	9,331	
	Aggregate	19,991	
17—	Samuel S. Blair, R.	10,580	
	*John Reilly, D.	11,727	1,147 D
	Aggregate	22,307	
18—	Langhorne Wister, R.	11,781	
	*William S. Stenger, D.	12,804	1,023 D
	Aggregate	24,585	
19—	Hiram S. McNair, R.	7,220	
	William McConkey, R.	2,924	
	*Levi Malsh, D.	14,534	4,320 D
	Aggregate	24,748	
20—	C. T. Alexander, Ind., D.	8,077	
	*Louis A. Mackey, D.	12,140	3,663 D
	Aggregate	20,317	
21—	Andrew Stewart, Jr., R.	8,954	
	*Jacob Turney, D.	12,065	3,211 D
	Aggregate	20,919	
22—	James S. Negley, R.	7,777	
	*James H. Hopkins, D.	10,091	2,101 D
	Thomas Howard, Ind. R.	213	
	Aggregate	18,081	
23—	Thomas M. Bayne, R.	4,993	
	*Alexander G. Cochran, D.	8,356	1,990 D
	Samuel A. Purviance, Ind R.	2,003	
	Aggregate	12,255	
24—	*John W. Wallace, R.	9,347	809 R
	George W. Miller, D.	8,538	
	Aggregate	17,885	
25—	Harry White, R.	11,109	
	*George A. Jenks, D.	11,627	518 D
	Aggregate	22,736	
26—	J. G. White, R.	12,738	
	*James Sheakley, D.	12,821	83 D
	Aggregate	25,559	
27—	Carlton B. Curtis, R.	10,574	
	*A. G. Egbert, D.	10,585	11 D
	Aggregate	20,759	

*Members elected.
†Pluralities only.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF PITTSBURGH.

You who work all day in the hot stifling atmosphere of the office or counting-room, and when you go out put on a big overcoat, leaving your fine linen shirt bosom exposed to the piercing cold wind, is it any wonder that so many of you are affected with Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, &c. The idea of covering up the shoulders and back with two or three thicknesses of heavy merino and leaving the most vital parts covered with a single thickness of linen, is to say the least very unwise. You should buy a CHEST PROTECTOR, made of Chamois Skin and the finest Lambs Wool, you will find the best assortment, and the greatest variety at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED

1835.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY IS PUBLISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF ITS CHARTER.

Premiums Received From November 1, 1873, to October 31, 1874.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$731,662 65	
On Fire Risks	213,675 52	$945,338 17
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1873		556,290 33
		$1,501,628 50

Premiums Marked Off as Earned From November 1, 1873, to October 31, 1874.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$737,090 97	
On Fire Risks	247,967 60	$985,058 57
Interest during same period, salvages, &c.		90,821 53
		$1,051,870 10

Losses, Expenses, &c., During the Year as Above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$498,653 82	
Fire Losses	63,472 71	
Return Premiums	52,064 93	
Re-insurances	33,797 17	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	35,061 83	
Taxes, State and Municipal Taxes	14,107 51	
Expenses	20,964 51	
		$746,069 31
		$305,800 79

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1874.

$150,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1867	$ 176,812 50
184,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loans	202,745 00
325,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loans (exempt from Tax)	330,250 00
250,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loans	265,000 00
75,000	City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent. Loans	75,000 00
50,000	City of Boston Six Per Cent. Loans	50,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania R. R. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,843 75
25,000	Western Pennsylvania R. R. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania R. R. guarantee)	30,000 00
44,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	32,870 00
19,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Company, shares stock	20,805 00
6,050	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 121 shares stock	6,050 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	2,350 00
40,000	Allegheny Valley Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds	30,000 00
256,950	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on city properties	256,950 00
$1,890,000	Par. Market Value	$1,314,656 25
	Real Estate at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh	130,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	308,144 10
	Balances Due at Agencies, Premiums in Marine Policies, Interest and Other Debts Due the Company	81,014 19
	Stock and Scrip, &c., of sundry corporations, estimated value	8,049 75
	Cash in Banks, $

MANUFACTURERS.

PIG LEAD

LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD,
BAR LEAD, LEAD WIRE,
PIG TIN BLOCK TIN PIPE,
BAR TIN TINNERS' SOLDER
PLUMBERS' SOLDER,
INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,
ANTIMONY, BRASS CASTINGS,
BABBITT METAL.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,
167 Smithfield Street.

GEO. W. STEVENSON.....WM. L. STEVENSON
GEO. W. STEVENSON & BRO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware
Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
PLAIN AND FANCY GRATES, &c.
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
131 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.
☞ GOODS DELIVERED.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,
Of Every Description.
Office and Warehouse, 33 WOOD STREET, corner Second avenue.

Totten&Co
FULTON FOUNDRY,
Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.
TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,
Ore Pulverizers
Of Improved Construction.
Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.
Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.
ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.
JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.
Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron
ChillRolls
SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,
Haskin' Patent Double Spiral Pinions
Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
UNION IRON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES,
FLAT, SQUARE AND ROUND IRON,
SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS,
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes,
GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
EASTERN OFFICE, 261 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.
HUGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.
Manufacturers STEAM ENGINES of all classes and GENERAL MACHINE WORK. Also, CASTINGS to order, of Iron or Brass. Repairing promptly done and well done.
Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheet Iron
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.
Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,
PROPRIETORS OF
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,
Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and
PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,
Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1853. Manufacturers of the well-known J. K. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.
Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
General Founders.
HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.
Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.
Everson, Macrum & Co.,
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.
Office and Works, Second Avenue,
Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH
☞ Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

JOHN FITZIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
Brass Castings Made to Order.
Prompt attention given to filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address
No. 90 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ANCHOR NAIL and TACK WORKS
Chess, Smyth & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
112 Water Street and 146 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER, or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
Cor. Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

M'Keesport Iron Works,
W. D. WOOD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Planished, Common, Charcoal and Juniata Sheet Iron.
Office—141 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mills & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Youghiogheny Cement,
LIME AND PLASTER.
No. 258 LIBERTY STREET.

FINANCIAL.

ALTOONA
Permanent Improvement Loan,
FOR SALE BY
St. Clair Banking Company.

SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS, free from State and local taxation. The ST. CLAIR BANKING CO., No. 16 SIXTH STREET, offer a limited portion of the bonds of the Permanent Improvement Loan of the city of Altoona, Penna., at par and accrued interest. These Bonds are issued in accordance with an act of Assembly approved April 4th, 1873, in sums of $500 and $1,000, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per annum, payable January and July, in Altoona or Philadelphia. As the whole loan is but $150,000, the investment is a most desirable one, and but a limited amount will be offered for sale.
ST. CLAIR BANKING CO.,
No. 16 SIXTH STREET.
ROBT. ARTHURS, President.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK,
No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Fawcett, Madison Bailey,
D. W. C. Carroll, J. F. Dennistom,
James B. Hopkins, George Bingham,
Julius Adler, Abram Hayes,
Jas. Gallagher, Henry Hacke,
J. H. Walker, James Wilson.
THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
M. F. BAILEY, Vice President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
W. HUNSICKS, Assistant Cashier. TTHS

Freehold Bank
AND
BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
No. 68 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE.....$500,000.
EDWARD HOUSE.....President.
THOMAS STEEL.....Sec'y and Treasurer.
JAMES P. SYEER.....Cashier.
TTHS-D

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
J. W. COOK.....President.
S. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. MCCANDLESS.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
☞ SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1855.
B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Cambios & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 88 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investment Securities.
W. H. LOYD..... WILSON LOYD
W. H. LOYD & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

MEDICAL.

QUICKLY CURED!
ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are Regular Graduates of Medicine and Surgery, as Diplomas at office will show, are longer engaged in the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove, and no experiment can be relied on.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, even in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical treatise relating to private diseases, sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
Girard Medical Dispensary,
No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sundays from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

DR. WHITTIER, 296 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, Pa., continues to treat with his usual success all Private Diseases. Forty-four years guaranteed, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., uniting the victim for marriage or business, rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, sore throat, nose and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows, and his long special experience in all private diseases, with correct medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"
144 pages, fine illustrations; cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 4*

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel, for the cure of all diseases of private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also other special diseases, chronic and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has 10 pictures in the office, and by the use, physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having cured 20,000 cases, can and extends an invitation to all. Address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

FIRE BRICK.
STAR FIRE BRICK WORKS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
BENEZET and CLARION BRANDS
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Adapted to all descriptions of Furnaces where high heat is required. All varieties of Tiles and shaped brick made to order.
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Mountain Fire Brick,
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.
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Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named Brands,
Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK AND FURNACE TILE.
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OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID,
NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH MIXED ACID,
And AQUA AMMONIA,
OFFICE—No. 45 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 18, 1874.

The local money market has few causes operating to produce a change in rates. The rain has made the water street coal operators hopeful, and a rise is anxiously looked for. The mine owners, supported by the banks, have been carrying a heavy load, and the end of the strain upon their resources has seemed far in the future. With water enough to float barges there would be a redound that would work a very material change in local affairs, infusing activity and animation where there is now idleness and stagnation.

In the loan market there is a demand for funds fully up to the supply, and some of the banks report their discount lines full. Money cannot be had for the asking, and collaterals must be satisfactory before favorable consideration is given.

The seasonable change in the weather has not only encouraged the coal men, but the pork packers are looking around them and making arrangements for their future supply of funds.

An active hog trade will not favorably affect our market, as the supply is drawn chiefly from the West, where money must be sent in payment; hence the movement of currency will most likely be against rather than in favor of Pittsburgh. As it now is, the stock trade at East Liberty absorbs about all the exchange on the East there is to spare, that place being a point of reshipment. Very few of the operators from the West ever ship their stock beyond.

The money thus paid out, if given to drawers within a radius of Pittsburgh's local trade, must sooner or later find its way back in payment for manufactured goods. This keeps the money in circulation and helps to make up the current of trade. Most of the banks are keeping pace with the demand, but few of them have any surplus and some are contracting their discount lines.

—There was reported in this column, September 28th, a case decided in Luzerne county, in regard to the right to tax the shares of a national bank under State or municipal authority. It was there held that shares of a national bank owned by non-residents of the State are separated from the persons of their owners for the purposes of taxation and are to be taxed at the place where the bank is located. Where the owners of the shares of a national bank reside within the State, but not within the same town where the bank is located, the shares so held are taxable at the residence of the owner and not at the location of the bank.

The same subject has come up for review by the United States Supreme Court, and it has there been decided that shares of stock in the national banks are personal property, and though they are a species of personal property which, in one sense, is intangible and incorporeal, the law which created them could separate them from the person of their owner for the purpose of taxation, and give them a *situs* of their own. (Tappan, Collector, vs. Merchants' National Bank, 19 Wall).

The 42d section of the National Bank act of June 3, 1864—which in effect provided that all shares in such banks held by any person or body corporate, may be included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed under State authority, at the place where the bank is located, and not elsewhere—did this.

This provision of the National Bank act became a law of the property, and every State within which a national bank was afterwards located acquired jurisdiction for the purposes of taxation of all the shareholders of the bank, both resident and non-resident, and of all its shares, and power to legislate accordingly. It was also decided that nothing in article nine of the Constitution of Illinois of 1848, which was still existing in 1857, prevented the Legislature of the State from providing for the taxation of the owners of the shares of the capital stock of a national bank in that State, at the place within the State, where the bank was located, without regard to the residence of the owners. The act of the Legislature of Illinois passed June 13, 1867, so providing, was valid under the said Constitution.—(Id.

—The *Alta California*, of the 5th inst. says:

The movement of treasure has been as follows:

To—	1873.	1874.
New York, per railroad	$262,799 41	$705,468 18
England, per steamer	4,067 20	
China	601,088 09	251,277 55
Previously, per steamer	8,093,914 77	9,057,761 15
Previously, per railroad	11,856,418 32	15,200,366 41
Total	$20,758,277 86	$25,212,907 59
Add.....through		
Postoffice	1,500,000 00	
Total since January 1	$22,258,277 86	$25,212,907 59

Of the exports to New York per rail $442,520 was gold coin and the remainder silver. The coin includes only a small profit against the present rate of drafts on New York, which is ¾ per cent, against ⅝ same date last year. The coinage for the month was $2,150,000, the exports $1,250,000, and the duties $892,180. Hence there was a loss of coin. The rate of transportation to New York per rail is ¾ per cent.

—The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that all United States interest coupons will be paid at any time within ninety days before their maturity (except when otherwise ordered) upon a return of duties, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum in gold, on presentation at the offices of the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, Assistant Treasurers at Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco and Charleston, and Depositary States Depositaries at Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Governments bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 18, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼	111	111
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1862	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
5-20's, 1864	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
5-20's, 1865	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
5-20's, 1867	116	116	116	116	116
5-20's, 1868	117	117	118	118	118
10-40's	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
10-40's, coupons	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Pacific Mail	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Adams Express	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
Merchants' U. Express	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½
Wells-Fargo Express	98	98	98	98	98
American Express	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
United States Express	93	93	93	93	93
New York Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Erie	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Michigan Southern	81	81	81	81	81
Illinois Central	96	96	96	96	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Chicago & Northwest	41¾	41¾	41¾	42¾	42
Do. preferred	72	72	72	72	72
Rock Island	100¾	100¾	100¾	100	100
St. Paul, common	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do. preferred	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½
Wabash	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Ohio & Mississippi	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Union Pacific	35¾	35¾	36	36	36
Chicago & Alton	99	99	99	99	99
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130
Hannibal & St. Jos	29	29	29	29	29
Money	5	5	5	5	4
Telegraph, old	75	75	72		
Do. new	75	75	72		
St. Paul, common, April	30	30			
Do. July	31	31			
Missouri 6's	95½	95½	95	95	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon-to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	52¾	
Pennsylvania Central scrip	104¾	105
Reading	54¾	54½
Oil Creek	9	9½
Lehigh Valley, sales	61¼	
Allegheny Valley	90	
Central Transportation, sales	42¾	
Pan Handle 7's	74	
Gold		110¾

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, November 18, 1874. }

In the general markets to-day there was a moderate degree of activity comparatively speaking. Trade is not generally active, but there is a somewhat improved feeling over last week, and while no one expects an active winter's business, there seems to be a widespread feeling of confidence in the ultimate revival of trade in the future.

In the grain market there is a generally firmer feeling, and a slight advance on the prices of corn and oats. The feeling in wheat is firmer, and the winter wheat millers supply Flour, on the other hand, is very plenty, and the demand is light, except to the jobbing trade. Consignments of round lots have to be sacrificed to secure sales, and in some instances we have heard of round lots going as low as $4 00 per barrel.

The market for country produce too is generally drooping. Eggs are steady at about 27@28c per dozen, and cheese is firmly held at former quotations. Apples, potatoes, butter and onions are in very heavy stock, and with a light demand, prices are weak.

In groceries we note another decline of ¼c on standard sugars, extra C now selling at 10½c. The market is rather quiet at other quotations. Fish are steady with the exception of codfish, which are a shade off. Canned goods are steady with a fair trade and wholly unchanged prices. Tobaccos are moderately active at a shade easier prices.

Provisions are in very light supply, but the imminent appearance of the new crop prevents any material advance in prices. The market generally is strong and there is a slight advance in hams to-day. The firm of Ben. Hill & Kerr will commence the packing operations of the season here this week, probably, they having made arrangements to do their slaughtering and packing in Allegheny this season.

The following is a statement of the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last report:

	Last Week.	This Week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,586	7,521	18,107
Apples, bbls	2,324	2,739	5,063
Potatoes, bbls	4,757	2,771	7,494
Corn, sks	4,130	2,463	6,593
Wheat, sks	4,947	2,790	7,737
Barley, sks	4,114	6,321	10,435
Rye, sks	2,236	395	2,631
Oats, sks	12,273	9,154	21,427
Butter, pkgs	241	205	446
Bacon, pcs	184		184
Bacon, lbs	322	188	510
Potatoes, bush	57,693	37,907	95,100
Hay, bales	2,461	1,503	3,964

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There was a fair attendance at the Corn and Produce Exchange to-day, but transactions were somewhat checked by the firmness of holders. There were rather more buyers than sellers, and the tendency was plainly upward on corn and oats. About 3,000 bushels of grain changed hands at good prices. Receipts for the past week have been quite light.

Wheat—The market is not very well supplied with good red winter, and prices are firmer though not quotably changed. Holders are asking a shade higher prices on standard grades of winter red and white, but buyers were not disposed to give the full prices asked to-day, and we heard of no transactions above quotations. Receipts have fallen off very much during the past week, being only 6,300 bushels, against 12,597 for the week previous. We quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat at $1 35@1 38 ₩ bushel; extra Michigan white at $1 32½@1 35; Ohio white, $1 18@1 22; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 14@1 16.

Corn—There is a firmer and better feeling and a fair demand. Prices were not materially changed, however. Five cars of new car corn were offered for sale and not sold as low as 56c in bushel, with 70c offered; 1 car do spot sold at 57c; 5 cars do old corn nominal at 58@59c for shelled; 3½@56c for ear; new is quoted at 68@70c for ear; shelled 70@72c per bushel. During the past week receipts have increased, being 6,650 bushels against 10,075 bushels the previous week.

Oats—There was a shade stronger feeling prevailing in the market for oats to-day, prices being firm and tending upward. Receipts during the past week are lighter than for some time past, being 23,655 bushels against 29,381 bushels during the week previous. We heard sales at 39c ₩ bushel; mixed 36@36½c.

Rye—Receipts are quite large and on the increase, 13,393 bushels having arrived this week, against 10,236 bushels the week preceding. A large proportion of these receipts are purchased by Pittsburgh brewers in Western markets. The market here is rather quiet at $1 12@1 15 ₩ bushel for No. 1; 1 car sold at 99@1 02½ ₩ bush; do, $1 07@1 09 for No. 2 fall.

Barley—There is no market to-day, and receipts are nearly so, less than 1,000 bushels having arrived this week. We quote at $1 05@1 10 ₩ bush.

Seeds—The sales to-day in round lots were very light. They include the following:

1 car new timothy on p t.....85c
1 car new car corn in sacks.....75c
1 car white oats.....62c
1 car mixed oats.....60c

FLOUR—With a considerable decrease in receipts—7,521 barrels, having been received during the past week, against 10,586 barrels the previous week—there does not seem to be any considerable improvement in the market. There is a large stock on this market, and prices are weak. We quote as follows: No. 3 extra, $4 50@4 75; No. 2 do, $4 75@5 00; amber wheat do $5 50; red wheat flour do $5 75@6 00 ₩ barrel; Minnesota, 6 50@6 75; red new do $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $6 25; corn meal $4 00; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₩ bbl.

HAY—There is a fair demand and prices are steady. Receipts are increased being 2,461 tons during the past week. We quote prime timothy, small lots, $20 00@21 00; large lots, $19 00@20 00; mixed timothy and clover, $17 00@18 00; mixed hay, $15 00@16 00; inferior at $14 00@16 00; baled, $17 00@18 00; straw, $8 00@9 00; in racks, $10 00@12 00; Choice No. 1 timothy baled is quoted at $23 00@25 00; No. 2, $20 00@22 00; second growth clover hay $21 00@22 00; inferior $17 00@20 00.

MILL STUFF—Bran is steady at $1 05@1 10 ₩ cwt; shorts at $1 30@1 40 ₩ cwt; middlings $1 40@1 50; chop feed $1 70@1 80 ₩ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₩ cwt.

GROCERIES.

The market for groceries to-day was somewhat lifeless and without rallies from the average of activity. Sugars are dull and we quote a decline of ¼c on standard sugars. In general the markets are somewhat firmer. Receipts of coffee at New York, for the week ending November 14, were 19,466 bags at New Orleans, 4,000 at Mobile, 2,500 bags at Savannah, 1,000 bags at Charleston, 2,700 bags at Baltimore and 10,553 bags at New York. Mild grades were quoted and unchanged. Prices current for general groceries are as follows:

Green Coffees. ₩ lb.
Fancy.....21½c
Choice.....20½c
Prime.....22 c
Good.....21 c
Java.....33 c
Roasted Coffees. ₩ lb.
Rio, in papers.....26 c
Rio, in bulk.....25½c
Java.....37 c
Sugars.
Standard A.....10¾c
Granulated.....10¾c
Standard extra C.....10¼c
Standard barrels.....11¼c
Franklin extra A.....9½c
American extra C.....9½c
Young Hyson.....50c@$1 00
Gunpowder.....50c@1 25
Imperial.....50c@1 00
Japan.....55c@1 00
Oolong.....50c@1 00
Teas.
Souchong.....25@ 85c
Spices.
Choice Carolina.....8½c
Patna.....7½@8c
Mandarin.....7½c
Starch.
Imperial.....9½c
Common.....9½c
Silver gloss.....9½c
Corn.....12@ 13c
Soda.
Bi-carb, ₩ 100 ₩ kgs.....5c
Bi-carb, ₩ ¼ kgs.....6c
Candles.
Star, full weight.....19c
Diamond.....17c

The New York *Bulletin* says: "The statistical position of the general coffee market here is considered satisfactory, but the trade is affected by reason of the smallness of the supply of all grades, and while there is no slump in sight, undoubtedly are, they appear to be ample for the demand, which seems to have been greatly increased by the more favorable tendency of trade in the future.

In the grain market there is a generally firmer feeling, and a slight advance on the prices of corn and oats. The feeling in wheat is firmer, and the winter wheat millers supply Flour, on the other hand, is very plenty, and the demand is light, except to the jobbing trade. Consignments of round lots have to be sacrificed to secure sales, and in some instances we have heard of round lots going as low as $4 00 per barrel.

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Standard extra C.....10¼c
Standard barrels.....11¼c
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American extra C.....9½c
Young Hyson.....50c@$1 00
Gunpowder.....50c@1 25
Imperial.....50c@1 00
Japan.....55c@1 00
Oolong.....50c@1 00
Teas.
Souchong.....25@ 85c
Spices.
Choice Carolina.....8½c
Patna.....7½@8c
Mandarin.....7½c
Starch.
Imperial.....9½c
Common.....9½c
Silver gloss.....9½c
Corn.....12@ 13c

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 28, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 18, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ta'r.	Ham	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force	Weath.
7 A. M.	30 31	47	77	N.	Light.	Clear'g.
2 P. M.	30 33	47	62	N.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30 35	41	74	N.W.	Gentle	Cloudy

Mean barometer.30.35 Highest thermom.....55
Mean thermom.....44 Lowest thermom.....41
Rainfall......05

GEO. H. ROSE, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Seriously Ill.

We regret to report that Henry Lambert, Esq., President of the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank, and for a number of years County Controller, is lying at his residence seriously ill. Yesterday afternoon he was in a very critical condition, and at a late hour last night reports gave very little hope of his recovery. Doctor Fleming is attending him.

Manufacturers and Puddlers.

Another conference meeting of the committees of manufacturers and puddlers was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Iron Association, but no definite information as to the result has been obtained. It is understood, however, that no agreement was arrived at. There is yet about twenty days during which to arrange matters. Another general meeting will be held on Saturday.

Military Affairs.

The vouchers for the rent of armories in this county have been received from the State Department and are in the hands of the colonels of the different regiments. Captains of companies are requested to come forward and append their signatures so that warrants may be forwarded. The allowance for armories in the cities is $200 and for those in the country districts $100, in addition to the four hundred dollars pay.

Sudden Death.

Albert H. Richie, infant aged three months, whose parents live at 25 Virgin alley, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, was found dead in bed yesterday morning by its mother. The Coroner held an inquest, when a physician testified that in his opinion death had resulted from croup, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes. The deceased had been sick since Sunday, but had been attended by no physician.

Streets in the Thirty-seventh Ward.

Mr. Dempster, the City Engineer, has arranged for a meeting of the Survey Committee, on Wednesday morning next, for the purpose of examining the streets in the Thirty-seventh ward, with a view to determining what action is required. He desires as many citizens of the ward as can give the matter attention, to be present and give their views. The committee will be at Brashton station at nine o'clock, and will proceed from thence along Penn avenue through Wilkinsburg.

Western University.

The faculty lecture of yesterday morning was delivered by the junior member of the corps, Mr. Frank A. Barr. The subject chosen was a timely one, the unity of the human race, and his discussion of it betrayed thought and careful readings. In the way of personal presence and manner, Mr. Barr is much in advance of the average platform speaker. This, with the poetic gifts which have already obtained extensive recognition from the press, would seem to promise to Mr. B., should he turn his attention in that direction a good measure of success as a lyceum orator.

Fatal Fall.

Francis Glatz, the proprietor of a saloon and barber shop, at No. 632 Preble avenue, in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, started to go up stairs to go to bed, Tuesday night about twelve o'clock, when he fell to the bottom, twelve or fourteen steps, receiving injuries which caused his death in a few hours. An inquest was held upon the remains by the Coroner, and a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated was returned by the jury. Deceased was blind. His skull was fractured by the fall. Deceased was fifty-six years of age, married and leaves a wife and two children.

No Quicksand in the Reservoir

The latest report from Hiland avenue reservoir is that no quicksand has been discovered, but that the material which bothers the contractors and the engineer is shale rock. A surface drain had been dug to carry away some waste water, and the water disappeared so suddenly that it was concluded there must be a deposit of sand beneath. The examination so far as any has been made, however, has been confined to shale rock. Well, there have been difficulties enough about the reservoirs, and it will be a relief to learn that the quicksand story rests upon a solid foundation. The sub-committee on Reservoirs will examine into the matter this afternoon.

The Last Shooting Affair.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The "efficiency" shown by the Chief of Police in happening to be near at hand (at a late hour) at the time of the shooting affair at Wylie and Fifth avenue, on Tuesday night, in the light of subsequent transpirings, may be considered of a questionable character. A cowardly, murderous assault is made upon an unoffending negro, and no effort, seemingly, made by the Chief to apprehend the would-be assassin? Then, if the negro did not die instantly, or because he may not be dangerously wounded, makes no difference, so far as the duty of the Chief or the police force of which he is the figure head, is concerned. Explanation of the palpable inefficiency (or worse) shown by the Chief and his subordinates may be afforded in the rumor, current yesterday, that the man who fired the shot is known to the police, and was known to the Chief very soon after the occurrence. If this be true, here is material for *another* investigation." Is the would-be murderer a man of *respectability*, or of such influence, that his identity must be concealed? Altogether the case looks decidedly suspicious.

CITIZEN.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

As the engagement of Mr. Lawrence Barrett draws to a close, the interest of the public in his very excellent representations seems to increase. "Julius Cæsar" was repeated last night to a splendid house, and gave the same pleasure as on Monday. *Cassius* is one of Mr. Barrett's best characters. He looks it, speaks it, acts it and makes it the central figure of the play. To-night "The Duke's Motto" will be given. This somewhat English play, by Bronson Howard, has enjoyed an extensive run throughout the country. Mr. Barrett himself played it several consecutive weeks at Niblo's, in New York. For the farewell benefit, to-morrow night, Mr. Barrett will appear in "The Iron Chest" and "The Wonder." In the former he will assume the character of *Edward Mortimer* for the first time. We shall see how successful his maiden efforts are. "The Wonder" is a fine old English comedy, ranking with the choicest in the language. Its production in Pittsburgh should not be missed by admirers of the dramatic classics.

Academy of Music.

A meagerly-fair audience greeted the third appearance of Miss Augusta L. Dargon, last night, at the Academy, when she produced a play written expressly for her, entitled "Unmasked." In all candor we must say that stage literature has received no creditable addition at the hands of the author of this play, if all his efforts have been of similar merit. Why Miss Dargon, an actress of undoubted talent and fine abilities, should dignify such trash by repeating its lines, surpasses our comprehension. The only redeeming features in the whole performance were her fine reading and powerful acting. Whatever she undertakes she does well. For her own credit we hope she will drop "Unmasked" from her repertoire. The support, except on Little Nellie Irving's part, was about on a par with the play—and that means, simply execrable.

"Unmasked" is announced for repetition this evening.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be a revolution in the bill at this, our only variety theater, to-night. Miss Lulu Delmay, the leading sero-comic vocalist, the Waite Sisters, and all the company will appear in fresh specialties. The house is crowded nightly.

English Opera—"Mignon."

We are pleased to announce that one of the features of the all too brief season of the English opera to be given here by the Kellogg troupe, will be the production of Ambroise Thomas' charming work, "Mignon." The other operas have not yet been announced.

Notes.

Emmett as "Fritz" at the Academy of Music, next Monday evening.

Miss Effie Ellsler will give her initial performance on Monday evening next, at the Opera House. She will personate *Juliet* in "Romeo and Juliet," a character in which she has won much praise wherever she has essayed it.

The Sherry dramatic combination, which played an engagement at Library Hall quite recently, disbanded at Cincinnati, the other day, and the members have returned to New York. The causes which led to this were bad business and the illness of Miss Rose Wood, the leading lady.

They have an actress in Atlanta, Ga., whose radiant beauty makes pictures faster than the eye can photograph them. Here is the beauty of outline and of action. Flaine was not more delicately chiselled, and looked not up with more saintliness; every garment, whether of tinsel or rags, catches some of the music of her motion and the symmetry of her form.

* PROF. S. P. LANGLEY has an interesting article in the December number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, on "The Transit of Venus."

CITY HALL

Meeting of the Auditing Committee—Further Examination of the Accounts and Contracts—Supervising Architect Kerr Upon the Stand.

The Court Auditing Committee yesterday continued their examination of the accounts of the City Hall Commission and made fair progress. All the members of the Auditing Committee were present, together with Esquire Steel and Jared M. Brush, of the Commission, and Messrs. Mellon and King, of the Taxpayer's Union.

Squire Steele produced warrants from the City Treasurer, paid to P. Bradley, one of the contractors. These warrants were not on hand at the last session of the Board.

EXAMINATION OF THE ARCHITECT.

Mr. J. W. Kerr was called to the stand and testified as follows: Was architect and superintendent for the construction of City Hall. C. J. Schultz did the work on the belfry for hanging the fire alarm bell. This was extra work outside of the contract. As near as I can recollect this extra work amounted to ninety-eight dollars. There were three contracts given to Mr. Schultz. The first was for the iron girders and iron work on first and second floors; the second was for the rest of the floors, and the third was for the belfry. He was the lowest bidder, and agreed to take a certain number of bonds. The cast iron work was awarded to Anderson & Freyvogle. The specifications for the iron work were all together, but when bids were made each firm bid on that particular branch of work in which they were engaged. These bids were subsequently examined, the work separated, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidders on each special line of work. I made out all the contracts and subsequently made out the monthly estimates, and gave personal supervision of the work. I attended to all the work, but had nothing to do with the financial affairs. Made estimates of stone work, brick work and all other work about the building. Nothing was paid except on my certificate that the work was done and the money earned. The estimates were made in the way I have been doing for thirty years past. There is no mystery about it, but I do not expect to make it appear clear to ordinary business men.

Some sharp words passed between Mr. Kerr and Mr. Bailey, the former being rather curt in his replies to questions. We give the information obtained.

Mr. Kerr—I measured the stone work which was covered up in the basement. I was on the ground all the time. The foundation walls are twenty-two feet in height. There was more work done on the walls than was expected, owing to the formation of the ground.

Judge Mellon—What was the price of work of the kind required?

Mr. Kerr—The price of the kind I called for ranged from ten to fifteen dollars a perch. The whole work was left in my hand. When I said a thing was right the Commission relied upon me. The reason we went so deep for the foundation was because the ground in my opinion was not suitable. There was an offer to do the same work at a cheaper rate, but I advised the Commission that if the work was awarded to that man I wouldn't take charge of the work. Not because I had anything against the man, but because I knew he couldn't do the work. I advised the Commission to decline the bid. I took the responsibility and the Commission accepted my advice. All the other contracts for the stone work were given to the lowest bidders; that was given to the best bidder.

Mr. Kerr's examination was here suspended, and he left to procure some necessary papers.

TEMPORARY LOANS.

The auditors then proceeded to the investigation of the temporary loans, the documents relating to which were produced. Two temporary loans were effected, one of which was renewed. The loans aggregated $40,000 and the discounts $1,143.

Judge Mellon (to Mr. Steel)—Do you know where these notes were discounted?

Mr. Steel—I do not. I suppose at the Iron City Bank.

Judge Mellon—I suppose they were discounted by Mr. McAuley. He was one of the indorsers.

Mr. Bailey—Squire Steel, have you the receipts for the payment of these loans?

Mr. Steel—There are the warrants which have been paid by the Treasurer.

Mr. Bailey—The receipts would be the proper thing. The Commission has not have presented these warrants to the Treasurer.

Mr. Steel—That is an unreasonable supposition. The warrants there show that the money has been paid beyond peradventure.

THE PAY OF THE ARCHITECT.

Mr. Steel then produced the receipts of money paid to J. W. Kerr, Superintending Architect. Mr. Steel stated that there was a verbal agreement between Mr. Kerr and the Commission that he was to have five per cent. on the cost of the building for his services as architect and superintendent. He subsequently agreed to take $20,000, and that amount was paid him.

The receipts were separately examined and closed.

Judge Mellon—What price was agreed upon?

Mr. Steele—He was to receive five per cent., which would have amounted to $25,000. He agreed to take $20,000.

Judge Veech—The total construction amounted to $511,174 80. The amount paid Kerr was equal about four per cent.

The further examination of Mr. Kerr was then proceeded with. He said: This paper shows the bids for the stone for the foundations. I made them out myself. The gentlemen then read the various bids, giving the prices for the different kinds of stone work specified.)

Weymer is the name of the contractor whose proposal to do the stone work for $1 25, instead of $5 00. He didn't understand the specification. From the calculations made before the cellar was excavated for the foundations, the cost was to be $26,744. Have a pencil mark here indicating that Henderson & Mackin were the lowest average bidders. They did the work. I have the complete calculations at my office, and if desired I will try to produce them for the edification of the Board.

The Board then proceeded to examine the contract made with Messrs. Henderson, Mackin & Alexander for the stone work for the superstructure, and the vouchers for the money paid in pursuance of the contract.

When this had been concluded, the Board adjourned until Friday at 10 A. M.

CORN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—A New Elevator Wanted—Meeting of the Exchange.

At the close of the business transactions of the Corn and Produce Exchange, yesterday morning, the meeting was called to order by John H. McCreery, Esq., Vice President.

Mr. John Rose introduced the business of the meeting by stating that the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, having completed its Chicago connection, was now offering to transport grain from Chicago to Pittsburgh on favorable terms. Attention was also called to the fact that this railroad agreed to deliver the receipts receipted for. In order to utilize this connection, Mr. Rose moved that the Baltimore and Ohio Railway be requested to co-operate with the merchants of Pittsburgh in building an elevator for the reception of grain over their route. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. Fairley.

Mr. John Hood suggested that such an elevator should be constructed with a view to receiving grain by river also.

Mr. McCreery stated that he was a stockholder in the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator, and of course was privately interested in the success of that establishment. But in this case personal interests had to give way to public necessities, and if this movement should sink the present elevator, he would be in favor of it. The grain interests of Pittsburgh had got to stand relief from the weight of exactions and discriminations under which they labored in competition, and such a movement as this was necessary.

After a few more rather desultory remarks on the subject, the motion was carried unanimously, and a subsequent motion was also carried for the appointment of a committee to draw up a communication to the railway officials in accordance with the object of the motion.

Prepared for Burglars.

Mr. James Henderson, who resides on the bluff at the head of James street, Allegheny, was disturbed yesterday morning about two o'clock by hearing a noise in the parlor of his dwelling. For more than one reason the noise was suggestive of burglars. A few weeks ago his house was visited by night prowlers, and the fact, patent to everybody, that these gentry are just now boldly doing their work, seemingly without fear of molestation, filled his mind with apprehension. He resolved, however, to defend his property, and awakening his son, a sturdy and courageous youth, father and son armed themselves, the first with a poker and the latter with a double-barreled shot-gun, when they marched stealthily to the room whence the noise had proceeded. After waiting near the door in breathless silence, and hearing no further noise, they lighted a lamp. A moment's inspection of the room showed that the alarm had been caused by a painting in a heavy frame falling to the floor. A sigh of relief escaped from the old gentleman as he returned to his bed, while the young man seemed regretful because there was nobody to shoot at. Burglars should give that house a wide berth.

MR. GEORGE WINN, who recently took charge of the Allegheny fire alarm telegraph, was seriously injured yesterday by a telegraph pole falling upon him. He was conveyed to his home on Bedford avenue, this city.

CITY FINANCES.

Discussing the Firemen and Policemens' Wages—Ordinances Approved.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of Pittsburgh Council was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. McCune in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Aiken, the committee took up the ordinances providing for the reduction of salaries, commencing with the Fire Department. The rates were then made as follows:

	Present Salary.	Proposed.
Chief Engineer	$1,680	$1,600
Assistant Chief Engineer	1,380	1,100
Foreman of companies	1,080	850
Engineer of steamers	1,000	950
Drivers	930	850
Horsemen	900	720
Secretary	1,000	730
Storekeeper	1,200	1,200

No change was made in the salaries of the superintendent and operators of the alarm telegraph and the repairman.

The ordinance reducing the pay of the police force was next taken up and approved as originally presented to Councils. The rates are as follows: Chief, $2,200; Captains and Lieutenants, $2 25 per day; policemen, $2 00 per day, and lamp washers, $1 50 per day.

In the engineers department the rates were fixed per month as follows: Assistant Engineer in charge of construction, $150; Engineer in charge of surveys, $150; draughtsmen $115; assistant draughtsman, $75; clerk, $85; assistant engineer, $100; sewer inspector, $75; transitmen, $70; rodmen, $60; measurers, $50; office boy, $12 50; registrar, $100; assistant registrar, $60; draughtsman, $90; copyist, $40.

Board of Views department per month: Draughtsman, $75; messenger, $40.

In the old water works department it was decided to reduce ten per cent. all round.

In the water works extension department the rates were made: Chief, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, each $3,000 per year, instead of $4,000; Assistant Chief, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, 1,800; Assistant Engineer, $1,500; Draughtsman $1,050; the item, clerk to the Mechanical Engineer, was stricken out, leaving the position vacant. [Major Negley claimed that there was no ordinance creating said office, and consequently no salary could be fixed.] Superintendent of Instruction, $2,160; clerk to the committee, $1,500; the item Inspector of Pipes was stricken out; Inspector of Machinery, $1,800.

The ordinances were approved with the items as stated, and ordered to be referred to Councils affirmatively.

On motion of Mr. Shipton, the item clerk to the Mechanical Engineer was reinstated at $90 per month.

Mr. Rafferty called attention to the fact that surety bonds were never entered up, and if the bondsman becomes embarrassed there will be no security.

The City Attorney stated that the act of Assembly did not call for a judgment bond.

Mr. Negley stated that no man would give a judgment bond as security for another.

The petition of the Welsh Baptist Church for refunding of $70 tax paid for sewer was referred to the City Attorney, to inquire into the facts.

Mr. Chase, from the sub-committee, reported that they were not clear as to the power of Councils to reduce the salaries of Mayor's clerk and other employees.

On motion the sub-committee was instructed to make further examinations and inquiry.

The controller presented the following list of assessments, furnished by the City Attorney's Clerk, due from the city to contractors for street improvements:

Opening of Adelaide street	$76 42
Opening Center street	70 39
Opening of Camp street	211 24
Grading and paving Frankstown ave	109 28
Magee street sewer	2,700 00
Grading and paving Main street	97 60
Fourteenth street sewer	93 60
Opening of Butler street	90 82
Clark alley sewer	60 00

The matter was referred back to the controller to perfect the list.

Adjourned to meet on Friday next.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company vs. George Hess. Action on a judgment bond for $3,750. The defendant reside in Clarion county, and the bond was given as security for a stock of machines sent to Hess' son, who was agent of the company. The defense is that the bond was signed through misrepresentation, it being alleged that the paper was signed under the belief that it was a mere recommendation for his son. The defendant cannot read, and is unable to write more than his own name. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, an argument was heard upon a motion for an injunction, after which a further hearing upon the same was fixed for the 25th inst. A restraining order was granted in the meantime. An order was also made for the examination of certain witness before Register Shafer.

In the matter of Wm. Rhodes, bankrupt, an order was made upon application of the assignee for the examination of Rhodes. Petition of certain alleged liens upon the fund arising from the sale of real estate. Referred to Register Knox.

Supreme Court—Justices Agnew, Sharswood, Mercur and Gordon.

Susan Evans, Peter P. Johnston, Rose Hyatt, Noah M. Anderson, John Briner, William Stiles and Samuel Kemp, plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. Witt C. Bidwell, James Millinger and the heirs of James R. Hendrickson, deceased, defendants in error and plaintiffs below. Error to the Common Pleas of Fayette county. Argument concluded by Howell for the defendants in error.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *ex relatione* John B. Butler vs. John W. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania. (In equity.) This was heard on the demurrer of the Governor and was argued by Lyman D. Gilbert, Esq., Attorney General for the defense, and Thompson, contra. The point involved in this case is, whether the borough of Butler is entitled to one or two justices of the peace. The Butler people elected last February, but the Governor refuses to issue his commission, and the Court is asked to award a mandamus to compel him. The Governor claims that the borough of Butler is entitled to but one justice of the peace, and further, that the Supreme Court now has no jurisdiction in such cases, but only a new Constitution, all such case to be confined to the lower courts.

Rose Ann Cox *et al.*, plaintiff in error and below vs. Francis Rogers, defendant in error and below. Argued by D. T. Watson and Robert Woods, Esqs., for plaintiffs in error, and Wilson contra.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of J. B. McKinney vs. James Potts *et al.*, action in replevin, the jury returned a verdict for the defendants, and found that there is rent in arrears amounting to $696 25, including interest to date; and they further find that the value of the property distressed is $1,300.

The case of John C. Andrews vs. the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, is on trial. A son of the plaintiff, in 1873, was killed by coming in contact with a train on the Pan Handle road, at or near Third avenue, for the purpose of riding through the tunnel into the city. A brakeman on the train, it is alleged, pushed young Andrews off, causing him to fall under the wheels. He received such injuries as to cause his death the same day, and the plaintiff claiming that the railroad Company was responsible for the death of the boy, brings suit to recover the amount he would have received from the wages of the boy had he lived to age. Mr. Mackrell appears for the plaintiff and Messrs. Hampton & Dalzell for the defendants.

The case of the owners of the steamer "Fulton" vs. the owners of the steamer "Charles Brown," went to the jury yesterday.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Callow's administratrix vs. Horne & Co.; Galway vs. Marshall; Scully vs. Fowler, Cochran vs. Alexander *et al.*; Cluley vs. Cochran; Moore vs. Price *et al.*; Holderman vs. McCreery; Stait vs. Loulitt; Kaiser vs. Evans; Blackmore vs. Gilmore; same vs. First National Bank of Brownsville; Wood vs. Trich; Krauss vs. Voelker & Bittner; Fricke vs. Brown; Wilkinson *et ux.* vs. Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway Company.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Bonsall vs. Byers & Co., in which the jury found for plaintiff $8,881 29, plaintiff's counsel moved for a new trial, as a much larger amount was claimed.

Enlow vs Klein; feigned issue to determine the ownership of goods seized by the Sheriff, subject to decision on reserved question of law.

Manassas L. Boyl vs. James Dolan and wife; an action to recover for goods sold. Verdict for the plaintiffs for $57.

In the case of Bahmer & Co. vs. James W. Earles, an action to recover for a horse sold, the jury found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $107 33.

Joseph Keeling vs. towboat "Comet." Action to recover for the loss of a barge. On trial.

TRIAL LIST TO-DAY.

Gwinner for use vs. Allegheny City; Balder vs. Sumner & Co.; Hartupee & Co. for use vs. McDonald; Canfield vs. Wallace *et al.*; McClintock, E. & Co. vs. Campbell *et al.*; same vs. Osborne *et al.*; Gruber vs. Meik; Keusch vs. Provost; Westbay vs. Wolff; Moore vs. Fraelich; Clark vs. Frew *et al.*; Dalzell & Son vs. Bowers; Arabenbihle vs. Barton & Keeney; Stolzenbacher et al. vs. Robinson; Jones, Shanley & Co. vs. Watt, Lang & Co.; Brayton, Jones & Co. vs. Jones.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Tully McIntyre plead guilty to two charges of selling liquor to minors, and to one for selling on Sunday.

Albert Stehle plead guilty to selling liquor without license, and was acquitted on three charges of selling to minors.

August Giesler was convicted of permitting minors to be drank in his saloon on Sunday.

Fred. Vogel plead guilty to selling on Sunday—two charges.

The case of R. B. Coulter, charged with disturbing the Zion Baptist (colored) congregation, in Allegheny, while at worship, was next called for trial. Rev. Mr. Jackson was the prosecutor. On the part of the Jackson faction difficulty, the facts of which are well known. The jury acquitted Coulter, and put one-third the costs on Jackson, and two-thirds on the defendant.

THE St. Paul's Cathedral band has provided itself with a new set of instruments, at a cost of $1,600. Under the leadership of Prof. Arbogast the Cathedral band bids fair to become an organization of which the city may feel proud.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

A Summary of the Last Year's Business.

The business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for the year ending September 30, 1874, has been submitted to the stockholders. The revenues of the main stem were $11,693,955 55. The Washington branch earned $373,323 31; Parkersburg branch, $802,066 53, Central Ohio Division, $1,004,356 13; Lake Erie Division, $787,168 18; Chicago Division, $64,058 08; Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore, $49,888 96; Newark, Somerset and Straitsville, $172,278 68—making a total of $14,947,090 42. The decrease, compared with 1873, was $746,108 04. The net earnings of the main stem were $5,018,060 29. The net earnings of the branches (excepting the Parkersburg) were $652,565 91. There was a deficit on the Parkersburg branch of $140,186 45. The total net earnings were $5,530,439 75. The heavy improvements on the Parkersburg branch, including 2,496 tons of steel rails, and the low rates for transportation of the large through business, account for the deficit here. The expenses of working and keeping the main line in repair, amounted to $6,675,895 25, being 57 8-100 per cent. of the net earnings, showing a decrease of 2 64-100 per cent. compared with the previous year.

The sinking fund for the redemption of the city loan, shows a gain of $108,900. Under the sinking fund for the redemption of the sterling loan of 1895, the reduction has been $346,544, showing a gain of $94,864. The sterling loan of 1902 has been reduced $305,888, and it is expected that the sinking fund will cancel this debt before maturity. In order to complete important works, the company effected a loan in January last, of £2,000,000 six per cent. bonds, to mature in 1910. An accumulative sinking fund of £18,000 per annum will be applied half-yearly to purchasing the bonds of the loan of 1910.

The surplus fund of the company, 30th September, 1874, is $32,144,160 15. The entire mortgage indebtedness (including the loan made in January last of £2,000,000) in currency and sterling is $29,061,564 80. It is thus shown that the surplus fund, representing capital derived from net earnings invested in its branch and connecting roads, and in the great improvements that have been continuously constructed on the main stem, which is not represented by either stock or bonds, exceeds the entire mortgage indebtedness of the company $3,082,595 35.

There has been a large expansion of tonnage, East and West, during the 640,385 tons last year, to 752,256 tons. During the fiscal year, 1,000,778 barrels of flour, and 9,968,561 bushels of grain were brought to Baltimore, showing an increase of 60,151 barrels of flour, and 2,157,704 bushels of grain. The only article that shows a decrease is coal—1,778,628 tons having been received, showing a decrease from last year of 241,690 tons. The effects of the panic were severely felt, but notwithstanding the restriction in business throughout the country, tonnage in all branches increased, with the exception of coal. The depression in manufacturing industries and the business of steamships materially decreased the demand for coal.

Seven hundred and one hundred and forty-six tons of steel rails have been used during the past year upon the main stem. Five hundred and fourteen miles of track are now laid with this durable and safe material. Contracts have been made for seven thousand tons to be laid during the next year.

The report makes no reference to to the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore line, further than to say that it has been necessary to continue to aid it, and that the great importance of this line to the city of Baltimore, and to the perfection of its system of railways has induced this continued liberality.

The reports contain a description of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad, just opened to traffic, (as stated in yesterday's COMMERCIAL.) The expenditures upon this line, up to the close of the fiscal year, were $6,357,893 43. All payments were made in cash for labor and materials, and there is no mortgage upon the road. The report adds: There continues to be much anxiety for the construction of the lene between Pittsburgh and Chicago Junction, by which that city and the Atlantic region would command a great competing line to Chicago and the Northwest. It is probable that at no distant day this valuable link will be constructed."

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

OPERATIONS have been resumed in the bar mill of Brown & Co.'s works, to fill old orders.

THE nail and tack factories throughout the country are running, on an average, four days in the week.

WE regret to learn that Thomas W. Davis, Esq., United States Internal Revenue Collector, is seriously ill.

AT THE late Mechanics' Fair, in Boston, the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company were awarded a silver medal.

HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette county, is named as a candidate for the next United States Senatorship.

LADIES' seal-skin hat—"Kellogg." Ladies' seal-skin hat—"Nellson." You pays your money and you takes your choice.

MR. CYRUS BADLEY and family left the city a few days since for Baltimore, from whence the family will proceed to Florida.

WILLIAM G. GUILEE, Esq., of Fayette county, was married yesterday, on 60th by Hon. C. E. Boyle, admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

IF you put a few oyster shells in your coal stoves or grates when they are hot, you will have no clinkers to trouble your fire. Fact! Try it.

REV. W. H. ANDREW will deliver his new lecture, entitled "A Woman's Influence," this evening, in the Seventh U. P. Church, Forty-fourth street.

NEARLY eight thousand tons of steel rails were laid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last year, and seven thousand tons are to be laid next year.

THE Howard-Lowry Investigating committee will meet this evening when, it is hoped, they will conclude their work and prepare to report to the general committee.

MR. C. E. DAWSON, news editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, has accepted a position on the reportorial staff of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, and will enter on his new duties to-day.

THE will of John V. Reed, late of Allegheny, was filed yesterday. All the property of the deceased is left to his wife, Catharine Otto Reed, who is sole executrix.

DURING the week ending November 14th, Dunbar furnace, Fayette county, made 3311½ tons (of 2,268 pounds). As soon as larger tuyeres are put in Mr. Pechin expects to make the furnace produce at least 350 tons per week.

MRS. MARGARET MCCLURG, widow of the late Alexander McClurg, has filed a bill in equity, in the Common Pleas, to secure her dower. She alleges that several of the properties have been conveyed to the children, to defeat her right of dower.

CORONER MCCALLIN held an inquest yesterday evening over the body of the colored man, whom we reported yesterday as having been killed by being run over on the Connellsville Railroad, on Tuesday evening, near the new gas works. Deceased appears to have been intoxicated, and did not heed the warning of the watchman.

THE County Workhouse is a profitable institution to the West Penn Railroad. The amount paid in freights will exceed about $75,000 annually. The largest items are the materials used in barrel making, and the shipment of the barrels when made. All the supplies have to be taken up by rail, including the "supply" of laborers.

FRANK HODGE, the negro who was shot Tuesday night, at Weil's saloon, on Fifth avenue, was still alive at nine o'clock last night, but his condition was critical. Patrick Tighe, who was arrested on suspicion of having fired the shot, was discharged, no evidence having been produced to connect him with the crime. No further arrests had been made at last accounts.

PORTER, BELL & Co., recently shipped one of their narrow gauge locomotives to the Peach Bottom Railroad, York, Pa. One in Ecuador, South America, runs thirty-five miles an hour with heavy load on unballasted track. Porter, Bell & Co.'s narrow gauged freight engines are at work on grades of three hundred feet per mile, pass around curves of one hundred feet radius and have a speed of over thirty miles per hour.

THE Philadelphia *Age*, referring to our efforts to organize a Chamber of Commerce, says: "Such a busy, bustling, enterprising place as Pittsburgh, with its thousands of intelligent merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and capitalists, should have a Chamber of Commerce to regulate trade and afford easier means of settlement for business, and we have no doubt the present movement in that direction will be crowned with success.

RED BANK furnace, at Red Bank, Clarion county, uses 72 bushels of coke to the ton of iron produced, formerly from 90 to 100 bushels; 4,611 lbs. of ore, formerly 2 tons 1,000 lbs.; lime, 1,870 lbs. The product last week is 160 tons, formerly 100 tons. These favorable results have been secured by increasing the blast from 400° @ 500° to 800°@900°. The furnace is 12 feet across the boshes and 50 feet high, with bell-and-hopper top.

Two horses attached to a farm wagon loaded with potatoes and apples, the outfit belonging to a countryman, ran away on Ohio street, this city, on Tuesday evening last evening. They took that wagon through several streets and alleys, over an embankment ten feet high, and finally into a rolling mill at Wood's run, where further progress was checked by some heavy obstacles. It will take several days to collect that cargo of potatoes and apples.

DANIEL DOWNER, ESQ., of Uniontown, and one of the oldest members of the Fayette county bar, is in the city. Mr. D. is attending the Supreme Court, before which he will argue, to-day, probably, an important case, involving titles to valuable lands and tenements near Uniontown. Upon entering the court-room yesterday, Mr. Downer was warmly greeted by Judge Mercur, who recognized in him a classmate at Jefferson College whom he had not seen for more than thirty years.

Geo. Woods & Co.'s Organs

are exciting much interest among musicians. The piano-organ is certainly an invention of great importance, and were a musician's piano will always remain in tune with the organ. They can be found at S. Boyd & Co.'s, 65 Fifth avenue, and are in charge of Mr. J. E. Phillips, an organist of great experience.

CITY ROADS.

Committee Meeting—The Fire on Heron's Hill—Miscellaneous Business.

The Road Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a special meeting yesterday afternoon when,

Mr. Scully presented a communication from Mr. Wormser, stating that the roadway to his property had been dug away by the grading of Sylvan avenue, and asking that the use of a portion of the sidewalk be given, in order that he may be able to haul coal, etc., to his property. Referred to the sub-committee.

THE BURNING COAL IN HERRON'S HILL.

A resolution referred to the committee by Councils instructing them to take some action to extinguish the fire in the coal pit northeast of Thirty-third street was taken up.

Mr. Aughinbaugh, one of the executors of the estate of Wm. Herron, deceased, appeared before the committee and stated that the fire was rapidly gaining headway, and unless measures were taken to quench it a great destruction would result to the property of which he was executor, as well as to the property of the city. He stated that unless measures were taken to extinguish it they would resort to legal means to protect them from the loss, as the city was certainly responsible, the fire having been kindled by workmen while in the employ of the city.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the committee accompanied by the Engineer shall visit the scene of the fire this afternoon, to consult as to how it can be extinguished and recommend the same to Councils.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Ordinances were ordered to be prepared for the opening of Park street, Twenty-first ward, for the assessment of damages for grading of Sylvan avenue, and for the construction of a sewer on Craft avenue.

The committee decided to meet on Friday on Jumenville street to consider the matter of its vacation.

Petitition of Michael Dolon for return of taxes paid for the grading of Sylvan avenue, was ordered to be returned to Councils with an affirmative recommendation.

The assessment for improvements on Lang and Craft avenues were approved.

The contract for the construction of a sewer on Brady street, from Second avenue to the river, was let to Mr. M. F. Kimball at $15 25 per lineal foot.

Mr. Thomas Owens, contractor for repairing the damage caused by the Brady street sewer, between Forbes street and Fifth avenue, by the flood in July, appeared before the committee and asked that he be paid $4,000 on the work already done. It will be remembered that $3,600 was taken from the appropriation of the Road Committee to pay for the construction of the Nine Mile bridge, and it was stated that there was no money under the control of the committee with which to pay Mr. Owens, although the contract was let when they had sufficient money to pay for the work.

Mr. Aull offered a resolution recommending that Councils order the payment of the $4,000.

On motion adjourned.

Alleged Highway Robbery.

This morning, about one o'clock, a man named Charles M. Stewart was assaulted by three men at the corner of Twelfth and Pike streets, who knocked him down and robbed him, as he states, of $238. After the alleged robbery occurred the police found Stewart in a very drunken condition, and Lieutenant Coulson brought him down to the Central Station House. Subsequently Stewart's hat was found, the chief officers addressed to F. Jay Watts, 718 Race street, Philadelphia, and a paper reading as follows:

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., November 6.

Any assistance any of my friends can render will be thankfully received by the bearer, Dr. Stewart, who is trying to get to New Orleans.

FRANK E. WILLIAMS, Druggist.

From this it would appear quite unlikely that Stewart had much money in his possession.

The Island Queen.

This is the name of the most celebrated and superior brand of American champagnes. It is scarcely inferior to the best descriptions of imported champagnes and can be obtained at about half the cost. The fact is the Island Queen is preferable to the bulk of the champagne contained in bottles bearing the name of some foreign manufacturer. Of one thing we are certain, and that is, that it is pure and unadulterated and not an inferior article, nature sold as wine, but having none of the juice of the grape in its composition, as is a great deal of the "stuff" now on the market. The Island Queen is manufactured by the Kelly's Island Wine Company, and the agency for this city is Mr. H. H. Lubbers, No. 386 Fifth avenue. The agent is prepared to fill all orders with which he may be favored.

Longfellow's New Book.

"The Hanging of the Crane."
Beautifully illustrated. Price $5 00.
For sale by S. A. CLARKE & CO.,
115 Wood street.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Should be kept in every family. A slight cough, if unchecked, is often the forerunner of consumption, and a timely dose of this wonderful medicine has rescued many from an early grave.

No Nonsense.

Solomon, who was wise to a proverb, says there is a time for all things, and he no doubt would, could he have lived at the present day, in appropriating time to its legitimate objects, have declared that now is the time to buy tickets for the next and last Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky. He would have done that very thing and been wise to secure a supply for himself in time, for he would know, as all may know, that unless applied for immediately, they will all be gone.

By Purchasing a Model Cabinet Range

the luxury of